

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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BEIJING RUSSIAN 'REVIEW' OF U.S.-USSR MISSILE TALKS

OW281225 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Unattributed "review": "New Round in the Struggle Between the United States and the Soviet Union Over Missiles"]

[Text] The sixth round of U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe began on 6 September in an atmosphere of fierce quarreling between the United States and the Soviet Union in connection with the destruction of a South Korean passenger aircraft by the Soviet Union. Before the resumption of the talks, the Soviet leader Andropov advanced a new proposal; namely, if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including U.S. nondeployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union -- while reducing the number of its intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal in number to British and French missiles -- will destroy all missiles to be reduced.

This proposal is a little different, only by the fact that it does not mention transferring missiles to the eastern region. The United States and its European allies treat this proposal coldly and feel that the Soviet Union has not changed its basic position -- preserving its nuclear superiority in Europe -- and that the inclusion of British and French nuclear forces into the framework of the talks is unacceptable.

On 20 September, Andropov, replying to an appeal by a group of Social Democratic deputies of the FRG Bundestag, reaffirmed this proposal and at the same time again proposed to quantitatively and qualitatively freeze all nuclear arms. On the same day a representative of the U.S. State Department stated that there was nothing new in Andropov's proposal.

On 21 September, President Reagan declared that the United States would also put forward a new initiative to the Soviet Union. As became known from U.S. officials, the substance of this new U.S. initiative amounted to this: To allow the Soviet Union to maintain the present quantity of missiles in Asia -- that is, to freeze them at the present level -- and at the same time secure the maintenance of the same number of missiles in Europe by NATO and the Soviet Union. Moreover, the United States is also prepared to discuss with the Soviet Union the question of limiting U.S. bombers carrying conventional and nuclear bombs.

The first response to this initiative by the Soviet Union was negative. The Soviet representative at the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe, hearing of this new U.S. initiative, said that he was no longer confident of reaching an agreement. On 22 September, the Soviet Union published an article by the Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces which again emphasized the rigid position of the Soviet Union. On the same day a TASS commentary noted that the new U.S. proposal was not acceptable to the Soviet Union.

All the new proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the United States after the talks entered the sixth round were rejected by one another. In this new round of struggle the sides still insist on their fundamental positions. The Soviet Union attempts to preserve its nuclear superiority in Europe, and the United States attempts to eliminate the Soviet Union's superiority in order to establish its own superiority.

The fact that both sides made a new gesture on the question of nuclear forces in Asia merits attention. One side stated that nuclear weapons to be reduced in Europe will no longer be transferred to the eastern region, and the other side stated that it would allow the other side to maintain the status quo of missiles in Asia.

However, facts show that the Soviet Union has already deployed more than 100 SS-20 missiles in Asia which is equal to almost half of the total number of SS-20 missiles deployed in Europe. This is a great threat not only to China but also to other Asian countries. If the number of these deployed missiles is not reduced and this threat is allowed to continue, then there can be no talk on lessening the danger of nuclear war.

China has always considered that only a comprehensive prohibition and a final liquidation of all kinds of nuclear weapons are fundamental for abolishing the danger of nuclear war. With the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Europe approaching, the mood of the U.S., Soviet, and European sides is very complex. Therefore their struggle both at the talks and in their views is becoming more and more tense, complex, and delicate.

The nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union directly threatens peace throughout the world. That is why their clash not only attracts the attention of world public opinion but also meets with ever sharper protests from people throughout the world.

#### OFFSHORE OIL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION ENDS

LD240046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Tianjin, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Some 20,000 people from across China visited a week-long international exhibition on offshore oil engineering equipment which closed here today.

Items on display included positioning equipment, navigational equipment, diamond bits, oil and gas prospecting and extracting equipment, and oil refining facilities. Exhibits were provided by 60 firms from France, Britain, Japan, the United States, Australia, Spain, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, Singapore, Belgium, Brazil and Hong Kong.

Thirteen technical lectures were given during the exhibition sponsored by Hong Kong Look Ease Enterprises Ltd. and the Tianjin Municipal Center for Scientific and Technological Exchange with Foreign Countries.

#### GUANGDONG SETS UP LEGAL OFFICE FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

OW241254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province has set up a foreign economic legal consultancy office to serve Chinese and foreign investors, provincial officials said today.

Guangdong, along with Fujian Province, has been designated to practice special policies to boost economic development.

Inaugurated yesterday, the office offers its services to Chinese enterprises, people's organizations and government departments engaged in international business operations as well as Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investors.

Officials said the lawyers of the office may draft and examine legal documents and help smooth negotiations on business contracts at the request of customers. They may also participate in mediations and arbitrations to settle disputes. The lawyers may act as legal advisers to corporations.

UN-FINANCED CONSULTANTS CLASS IN BEIJING GRADUATES

OW250049 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] A training class for feasibility study consultants held its students graduation ceremony in Beijing this afternoon. The class was financed by the United Nations Development Program and jointly sponsored by the China International Economic Consulting Corporation, the China Finance and Accounting Consulting Company and the China Engineering Consulting Corporation.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Rong Yiren presided over the ceremony and made a speech. It has been learned that through the training class program more than 40 students from the central departments and local departments concerned have gained better understanding of feasibility studies and of the theory and practice of financial and economic analysis. This will play a certain role in making preparations for construction projects, improving economic results and promoting consultant services in this country.

BEIJING REVIEW NOTES UN SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA

HK290530 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW IN English No 38, 19 Sep 83 pp 4, 5

["Notes From the Editors" column by International Editor Mu Youlin: "Kampuchean Issue on the UN Agenda"]

[Text] The Kampuchean issue has been on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly sessions for four years. Each year, the session adopts a resolution demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese authorities stick to their stand of aggression and do not intend to pull out their troops from the territory they have illegally occupied. Thus, the question remains, and the issue continues to be included as an item on the agenda.

Under these circumstances, some countries have lost patience waiting for the past four UN resolutions to be carried out. They are anxious to seek a political settlement of the problem. This attitude is understandable. The international community is seeking such a settlement through a number of channels. The 37th Session of the UN General Assembly has resolved to hold an international conference at an appropriate time to find a comprehensive political settlement of the issue.

But what kind of political settlement should we seek? There may be many alternative proposals in people's minds. Various ideas have been mentioned in the UN resolutions as well as in the statements made by the Vietnamese authorities. They are not the same, and must be studied with care.

The so-called political settlement advocated by Hanoi is essentially a negation of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. It also requires a withdrawal of support for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and recognition of the fait accompli created by Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. This is not a political settlement in any sense, but capitulation of a weak nation to a strong one.

A few people have tried to resolve the problem by accepting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as an irreversible event. Such an attitude will only increase the arrogance of the Vietnamese aggressors.

An old Chinese saying goes, "to tolerate evil is to abet it." Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is a part of its plan to set up an "Indochinese federation" and to seek hegemony in the whole of Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union, which stands behind Vietnam, is eager to thrust southward into Southeast Asia and the west Pacific as part of its global strategy. Those going out of their way to cater to Vietnam's needs will only whet its appetite for expansion and invite more aggression in the future.

There are also some kindhearted people who believed Vietnamese proposals of "partial withdrawal," "bloc dialogue" and other tricks were demonstration of "flexibility." They would have liked to seek a compromise with Vietnam by meeting some of its demands in exchange for withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese soon showed their true colours and resumed their insistence that the situation in Kampuchea is irrevocable. Instead of bringing about an early solution, this approach will make the issue more complicated and delay the process of resolving it.

China is in favour of a political settlement. But this must be one based on principles which have been set forth in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly sessions and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. The key to such a settlement is the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's exercise of their right to self-determination. Since the problem originates from Vietnam's sending its troops to invade a sovereign state, its solution logically demands the end of the invading troops. Whoever started the trouble should end it. This is the only way to break the current deadlock. Although this solution may require time and energy, it is the correct one for securing a just and reasonable resolution of the issue.

In the past four years, the UN General Assembly sessions have successively adopted correct resolutions demanding Vietnam's withdrawal, and four times have accepted the credentials of the delegation from Democratic Kampuchea. These actions have greatly deflated the arrogance of the aggressors while upholding the dignity of the UN Charter and basic human justice. They have given enormous encouragement and support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle to resist Vietnam and save their nation.

The UN resolutions are enjoying more support from members of the world organization. The number of nations who uphold the lawful seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations increases year after year. In 1979, 71 nations supported Democratic Kampuchea. In 1980, 74 nations did; 77 in 1981 and 90 in 1982. The number of nations favouring the resolution calling for Vietnam's withdrawal was even larger; in 1982, there were 105, representing an overwhelming majority of the member states. This bears out the truth that a just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause finds little support.

Now, the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people and the correct stand taken by the international community have landed Hanoi in a difficult position. Time is on the side of the people, and against the invaders.

It is the responsibility of the international community to apply political pressure on and economic sanctions against Vietnam, to give aid and support to the resistance struggle led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to urge the Soviet Union to stop its support of Vietnam's aggression. Only thus can Hanoi be forced to come to terms and accept a real settlement of the Kampuchean issue. This is one of the major tasks confronting the current UN General Assembly session.

WU XUEQIAN NOTES 'OBSTACLE' OF TAIWAN ISSUE

OW291112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Obstacles on Taiwan Issue Be Removed, Says Wu Xueqian" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here this evening that for the stable and sustained development of Sino-U.S. relations the important task is to remove the obstacles on the Taiwan issue.

The Chinese foreign minister made these remarks in his toast at a dinner given by former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke.

Wu Xueqian extended thanks to all those Americans who have contributed to the development of the relations between the two countries. The Chinese people will never forget those friends, he said. Present at the dinner were also Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin, Chinese Ambassador to the U.N. Ling Qing and Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN XIAN

OW281506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Xian, September 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his wife and their party arrived in Xian from Beijing this afternoon.

Immediately after their arrival, they visited the site of the terracotta warriors and horses at the tomb of Qin Shi Huang (259 b.c. -210 b.c.) on the outskirts of the city.

Weinberger wrote in a visitors' book that the terracotta figures represent "a magnificent example of the greatness of China's civilization."

The guests later attended a banquet hosted by local units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Upon their departure from Beijing, the U.S. guests were seen off at the state guest house by Zhang Aiping, Chinese minister of national defense.

Tours Museum

HK281310 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and his wife, accompanied by (Zhang Hong), chief of the External Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and his wife, arrived in Xian from Beijing this afternoon by special plane. (Ji Xingbi), commander of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District; (Hou Rui), chief of staff of the Military District; and others met them at the airfield. Later, they accompanied Weinberger and his wife on a visit to the museum of clay figures of warriors and horses buried with the first emperor of Qin. They saw the bronze vehicles and horses and had a photo taken as a memento in front of the No 1 ruins.

Attends PLA Banquet

HK290726 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Yesterday evening, the Shaanxi Provincial Military District held a banquet in the Shaanxi guesthouse in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, his wife, and his party.

In his speech, (Ji Xingbi), commander of the provincial Military District, said: The peoples of China and the United States have the desire to develop friendly relations, because this friendly relationship conforms to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and is beneficial to the peace and stability of the world.

In response, Secretary Weinberger said: I feel honored to have the opportunity to visit Xian, an ancient Chinese cultural city, particularly, the museum of clay figures of warriors and horses buried with the first emperor of Qin, so as to make me understand Chinese history very well. I hope that in future, we will strengthen our ties with Xian.

Also attending the banquet were (Zhang Hong), director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and his wife; Bai Jinian, vice governor of Shaanxi Province; (Hou Rui), chief of staff of the provincial Military District; (Jing Yiren), vice mayor of Xian city; and others.

#### WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES ZHAO, REAGAN 1984 VISITS

OW290735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 28 (XINHUA) -- White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes announced today that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the United States in January 1984, and President Reagan has accepted the premier's invitation to visit China in April 1984, and the dates are being worked out.

Speakes said, "the two visits will continue the series of high-level visits between our two countries which began with Secretary Shultz in February this year. It is our strong belief that such high-level exchanges of views contribute to improved mutual understanding and strengthening of our bilateral relationship." In addition, he said, "the premier's visit will be the first such visit by a Chinese premier to the United States. President Reagan's visit to China will be the first by a U.S. president since U.S.-PRC relations were normalized five years ago." "This will enable the two leaders to gain a deeper understanding of the host country's people and resources," he noted.

He said, "the significance of the president's decision to visit China lies in his convictions that building a strong and lasting relationship with the People's Republic of China is a major foreign policy goal of this administration and is also in the interest of world peace and stability."

Speakes noted that the visits by the Chinese premier and the U.S. president were settled during Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's current visit in China. He said that Secretary Weinberger and Chinese leaders have had useful discussions. "These high-level exchanges of visits are useful, increasing our understanding and development of our bilateral relations," he said.

Asked about how these exchanges of visits will affect U.S. relations with Taiwan, Speakes repeated what President Reagan said in his statement on the occasion of the August 17 communique last year, that "the Taiwan question is a matter for the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to resolve." Speakes said President Reagan on August 17 further said that "we are committed to maintaining a full-range of contacts between the United States and the people of Taiwan, cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts which are compatible with our unofficial relationship."

Speakes also announced that the Chinese Minister of Defense has been invited to visit the United States and he has agreed to come in December.

KANG KEQING MEETS, FETES AMERICAN VISITORS

OW271151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, president of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, today met with American audiologist Helen V. Rosen, council member of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, and a visiting group led by her, here at the Great Hall of the People.

Helen Rosen is an old friend of the Chinese people. After the death of her husband Dr Samuel Rosen in 1981 on his ninth visit to China, she continued her efforts to strengthen American-Chinese friendship.

She was recommended as a council member of the foundation when it was set up last year. During the meeting today Kang Keqing, who is also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, presented her with the letter of appointment.

In her talk with Kang Keqing, Helen Rosen praised Soong Ching Ling as a great woman who had always put China's dignity, future and safety above her own interests. She said that she is honored to be on the foundation's council.

Kang Keqing hosted a banquet in honor of the American visitors after the meeting.

The American friends arrived in Beijing on September 5 after visiting Shanghai at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. They will also visit Hohhot, Kunming, Guilin and Guangzhou.

LI PENG MEETS VICE-CHAIRMAN OF GENERAL ELECTRIC

OW270851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met here this morning with John F. Burlingame, vice-chairman of the board of the General Electric Company of the United States, and his party. They talked about expanding technical cooperation between G.E. and China. The guests arrived here September 25 and had met with leading members of China's Ministries of Machine Building and Railways.

U.S. FIRST INTERSTATE BANK OPENS BEIJING BRANCH

LD261917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing office of the First Interstate Bank of the United States was officially opened here today. Joseph J. Pinola, chairman of the board of the bank, gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People here this evening for the occasion. This is the 46th office set up by foreign banks in Beijing.

ANDROPOV ACCUSES REAGAN OF 'MILITARIST COURSE'

OW290818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Soviet Leader Issues Statement on U.S. Policies" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said today that the militarist course pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. administration poses a grave threat to peace.

Andropov made the remark in his statement, believed to be the toughest on the United States since taking office 10 months ago, in reply to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech at the U.N. General Assembly on September 26.

The statement said the essence of this course is "to try and assure for the United States domineering positions in the world without reckoning with the interests of other states and peoples."

"That is why when the U.S. president in his grandiloquent speech from the United Nations rostrum declares about commitment to the cause of peace, self-determination and sovereignty of peoples, these mere declarations can convince no one," it said.

"Even if someone had any illusions as to the possible evolution for the better in the policy of the present American administration, the latest developments have finally dispelled them," said Andropov.

Referring to the South Korean airliner downed by the Soviet Union, he said the death of the 269 passengers and crew "is on the conscience of those who would like to assume the right not to reckon with the sovereignty of states and inviolability of their borders, who masterminded and carried out the provocation, who literally on the following day hastily pushed through congress colossal military spending and are now rubbing their hands with pleasure."

Touching on the U.S. position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, Andropov said Washington's task is not to reach an accord, but to play for time and then start the deployment in Western Europe of ballistic Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles. "The operation on stationing these American nuclear missiles in Europe" is regarding the "U.S. European allies" as hostages. Andropov also accused "those European political figures who ... help implement the ambitious militarist plans of the U.S. administration."

Pointing to Reagan's proposal on limitation of Euro-nuclear weapons, Andropov said, "the deception contained in it has become clear this time as well. To leave aside details, the essence of the so-called new move in the U.S. position, billed as superb, is reduced to the proposal to agree, as before, on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many new American missiles should be deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential already possessed by NATO." The Reagan proposal is only "helping the NATO bloc to upset to its advantage the balance of medium-range nuclear systems in the European zone," the statement added.

Andropov stated, "no one should mistake the Soviet Union's goodwill and desire to come to agreement for a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to make a proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words and deeds will not be at variance."

KAPITSA ATTENDS PRC NATIONAL DAY CONCERT IN MOSCOW

OW290748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Moscow Concert Celebrates Chinese National Day" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 28 (XINHUA) -- A concert was held here this evening to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The concert given at the house of friendship with the people of foreign countries was sponsored by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

In his speech, Mikhail I. Sladkovskiy, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, expressed his congratulations to the Chinese people on the victory in their valiant struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party 34 years ago and the achievements in their construction since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The program included Russian folk songs, ballet and Chinese folk music presented by famous artists of the Moscow State Bolshoy I. Sinyavskaya, M. Magomayev and A. Vedernikov and well-known actors and actresses from other theatrical troupes in the capital. Their performance was warmly welcomed by the audience.

Present at the concert were Mikhail S. Kapitsa, vice-foreign minister of the Soviet Union; E. Ivanov, first vice-chairman of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and personages from other circles in the capital. Also present was Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng.

HU YAOBANG MEETS JSP GROUP, COMMENTS ON CPC PLENUM

OW290728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said here today that the 12th Central Committee of CPC will meet in October for a second plenary session. The session will discuss matters related to party rectification and adopt a document on this topic, which will be made public.

Hu Yaobang said this during a meeting with a delegation from the Socialist Party of Japan led by its chairman Masashi Ishibashi at Zhongnanhai this morning. He told the visitors: "The history of China and Japan shows that locked in conflict, both China and Japan suffer; when in peace, both prosper. We'll teach our posterity to maintain and develop friendly relations with Japan."

The Chinese Communist Party leader praised the Japanese Socialist Party for the work it has done to promote Sino-Japanese friendship. "Our party, government and people will never forget about this. We still cherish the memory of Inejiro Asanuma, the late chairman of your party, and many other friends," he added.

Ishibashi said: "Japan-China relationship is at its best. Our party started exchanges with China long ago, but our delegation is the first to visit China since we established official relations with the Chinese Communist Party. All members of our party are elated over this for it marks a new step forward in Japan-China friendship."

Hu Yaobang said he is sure that the relations between the two parties will grow year by year. Later the Chinese party leader gave a luncheon for the visitors.

Present were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Ji Pengfei, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Qian Qiren, head, and Zhang Xiangshan, advisor, of the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee.

## Cites 'Unstable Factors' in PRC

OW291242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of Japan's Socialist Party, said here today that his party and the Chinese Communist Party have established a new friendly relationship which is of great importance to peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon for Chinese and Japanese reporters, Ishibashi described the visit of the delegation of his party a success. He had frank and useful talks with leaders of the C.P.C., he said.

During his stay here, he said, he perceived that the leading body of China is stable, with the smooth progress of the young succeeding the old. However, General Secretary Hu Yaobang told him there were still unstable factors, i.e., the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution. He said Hu Yaobang told him today that China's national reunification and the recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong will not affect Japan's economic interests in Taiwan and Hong Kong. There is still business to do.

Ishibashi said that relations between the two countries are better than ever. Although there may still be problems, their friendship will last through the joint efforts of the two peoples and parties, whatever changes or adverse currents there will be in the world situation.

He said the Japanese people are looking forward to General Secretary Hu's visit to Japan in November. He expressed the belief that Hu's visit will contribute to the friendship between the two countries.

Says Hu Qili Top-Ranked Secretary

OW291207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing Sept 29 KYODO -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang said Thursday his party's Central Committee will meet in early October to discuss matters related to party discipline.

Hu, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, disclosed this when he met Masashi Ishibashi, visiting chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

The Chinese leader said the result of the discussion at the session, the second plenary meeting of the 12th Central Committee, will be made public at the middle of the month, Japanese delegation sources said. The session is expected to focus on party membership, to reexamine the membership of those affected by free world thinking or those who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution period.

Hu also disclosed that Hu Qili has been promoted to the top-ranked secretary of the Communist Party, replacing Xi Zhongxun.

The Chinese leader introduced Hu Qili, 54, as a person in charge of an office of great importance.

Hu Yaobang was quoted as telling the Japanese delegation: "He (Hu Qili) will be able to talk with you all even after the turn of this century."

His remark suggested that Hu Qili was regarded by the party leadership as a hope of the next generation, observers here said. There has been speculation that Hu Qili might be named as a member of the Politbureau of the party at the upcoming Central Committee meeting.

COMMENTARY DETAILS SRV GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM TRADE

OW271411 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Commentary by (Cai Zenglu) of this station: "The Dirty Opium Deal of the Vietnamese Government"]

[Text] It is shocking news indeed that the Vietnamese peasants are producing opium according to a government plan approved by the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and under the supervision of government officials at various levels.

Opium is produced from poppy, a biennial herb. The fruit of poppy contains a milky liquid which become opium when dried. Opium is a raw material for medicine, but is addictive if used improperly. The heavy opium addict's pains are beyond description. All civilized countries strictly ban the production, marketing, and use of opium. It is shocking news indeed that it is a government undertaking in Vietnam to grow poppy, produce opium, and encourage smuggling of narcotics according to a state plan. The report is well founded.

According to information supplied by Vietnamese refugees and border residents, in the second half of 1981, the Vietnamese Government began to organize poppy growing on a trial basis in selected localities. Later, the crop area of poppy was expanded, mostly in Vietnam's northern provinces on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The government sets planting quotas, provides seeds, and purchases the harvests in a unified way.

In the second half of 1981, the Ha Tuyen Provincial CPV Committee put forward to the CPV Central Committee a three-point proposal on improving the economic situation. One point called for growing poppy and exporting opium to get foreign exchange and materials and solve economic difficulties in the border region. The CPV Central Committee soon approved the proposal and decided to grow poppy on a trial basis in selected localities in the second half of 1981 and to expand the poppy cultivation to the entire country in 1982. Government officials at all levels promptly took action to convey to lower levels the guidelines of the document issued by the CPV Central Committee concerning poppy cultivation.

The officials told the people: With the approval of the CPV Central Committee, beginning in 1982 Vietnam should devote major efforts to growing poppy. In order to solve difficulties, we should grow more poppy; it should be grown by both collectives and individuals wherever suitable.

It is stipulated in some localities that a peasant who reaps 1 kg of poppy seeds should return 1 kg of opium; the surplus opium will belong to the planter. The government purchases opium at high prices based on three product grades. Those who overfulfill the state quota will enjoy priorities to buy from the government such commodities in short supply as food, cloth, radios, and bicycles. Vietnamese authorities have trained specialized personnel who instruct the peasants in poppy cultivation.

In order to further explain this question, let us read a Vietnamese Government document, a circular urging early completion of preparations for opium poppy production in 1982-83, issued in October 1982 by the Agriculture and Forestry Bureau of Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province in Vietnam. Not long ago, China's RENMIN RIBAO published a photograph of the document.

The document says: In order to carry out the decision of the Third Session of the Seventh People's Council of Dong Van District in 1982 on registration of expanded areas under opium poppy cultivation in 19 townships under the district's jurisdiction, and to fulfill plans issued by the provincial authorities, all townships should step up their preparations for making compost. All cultivated poppy fields must be plowed 15 to 20 days before planting. Townships that need poppy seeds should promptly buy them at two warehouses of the supply station.

The document also calls on all township governments to actively urge all cooperatives to earnestly carry out plans.

Dong Van District is one locality selected by Vietnamese authorities to grow poppy on a trial basis. Its poppy area is becoming larger each year. In 1981, only seven townships in the district grew opium poppy on a trial basis; in 1982, they delivered and sold several hundred kg of opium to the state after the first poppy harvest. Since then, all 19 townships in the district have begun to grow poppy and the total area of poppy crops in the district has exceeded 400 hectares. Even the army men stationed in the district are growing opium poppies.

According to (Xiong Ti Shan), a dope peddler from Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province who was captured by China's border armed police, the Vietnamese Government has called on all townships, villages, and households to grow opium poppy. The government issues seeds to cooperatives. Our team leader obtained poppy seeds from the cooperative and distributed them among various households in vessels made of bamboo stems. Some households were each given a full vessel of seeds while others got a half a vessel. The harvests were delivered and sold to the state according to government quotas.

(Ma Xiao Tao), another dope peddler, also confessed that opium poppy is grown in accordance with the government appeal. Of the 38 families in his village, 36 grew opium poppy. It is an irrefutable fact that the Vietnamese authorities are the archcriminals who grow and peddle narcotics.

People cannot help asking why the Vietnamese authorities are engaged in such despicable criminal acts. According to the Vietnamese Government document, they want to sell opium to get foreign exchange and materials and solve economic difficulties. Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea has caused great economic difficulties in Vietnam. Because Soviet assistance alone cannot overcome their crisis, the Vietnamese authorities therefore are settling Vietnamese refugees in Kampuchea in order to ease their burden. However, the refugee settlement still cannot solve their problems. Therefore, they openly corrupt human morals and let the government engage in opium trade to get foreign exchange and materials. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities are too poor to have self-respect.

The deeds of the Vietnamese authorities show that getting foreign exchange and materials is not their sole purpose; another purpose is to deceive the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese authorities say that they encourage poppy cultivation and opium production in order to improve the people's livelihood. However, it is very hard for the people to buy things although they have earned additional income by selling opium to the state. In order to encourage the people to smuggle and peddle opium, the Vietnamese officials ask them to attempt to trade opium for China's fine cattle and horses. Some Vietnamese army men and people listened to the officials and became narcotic smugglers, but they were captured by China's border defense personnel before they could get the fine cattle and horses out of China. In fact, the Vietnamese people are the victims of the authorities' deception of wanting to improve the people's livelihood.

The Vietnamese authorities' third purpose is to sabotage the tranquility of and construction in China's border regions. In order to invade China's territory, the Vietnamese authorities in the past created purification zones in areas near China's border regions, drove a large number of Vietnamese residents out of the border areas, and caused the influx of a large number of Vietnamese refugees into China. The Vietnamese authorities are now attempting to smuggle narcotics into China, harm China's border residents, steal China's materials, and sabotage the tranquility of and construction in China's border regions. However, the Vietnamese authorities have lifted rocks only to drop them on their own feet. China's border defense department has detected many narcotic smuggling cases involving Vietnam and has thus made the Vietnamese authorities' ugly acts known to all. Now, Vietnam is becoming a dangerous narcotics den and it will market its narcotics to Southeast Asia and even larger areas. Because this narcotics production base is operated by the Vietnamese Government, it is even seriously harmful. The Vietnamese authorities' acts of ignoring international law and the moral code and harming of health of the people in various countries will surely be strongly denounced by the international community.

#### JI PENGFEI RECEIVES HONG KONG DOCTOR

LD272014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with doctor of medicine Huang Menghua and his wife from Hong Kong. Huang and his wife arrive in Beijing on September 23 at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association.

#### FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS HONG KONG

OW281433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Huarun (Group) Company, and Zhang Jianhua, vice chairman of the board of Directors and general manager of the Huarun (Group) Company Ltd, met with former veteran staff members and workers of enterprises under the Huarun Company on the morning of 27 September.

The meeting took place in the newly built Huarun Mansion. Nearly 400 Hong Kong staff members and workers who had worked in organizations under Huarun for more than 20 years were present. At the meeting, Jia Shi praised their patriotic spirit and encouraged them to continuously serve the motherland and make contributions to developing China's economy and trade. Zhang Jianhua present them with souvenir badges.

After the meeting, the company hosted a banquet in honor of all staff members and workers.

#### Attends Company's Reception

OW281412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- Huarun Corporation held a grand reception today for Chinese and foreign public figures to celebrate its 35th founding anniversary, the founding of Huarun (Group) Company, Ltd., and the completion of the Huarun Building.

Huarun Corporation is the general agent of the various general specialized import and export corporations under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China.

In the past 35 years the corporation has grown from small beginnings into a big corporation. It has established a good reputation among public figures of trading circles in Hong Kong and other parts of the world and played a positive role in promoting trade relations between the hinterland and Hong Kong on the one hand and other parts of the world on the other. Due to the needs of its expanding business, the corporation reregistered in Hong Kong on 8 July this year under the new name Huarun (Group) Company, Ltd.

The reception was held on the top floor of the newly completed 50-story Huarun Building.

Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade and chairman of the board of directors of the new company, who has made a special trip to Hong Kong from Beijing, presided over the ribbon-cutting ceremony. Zhang Jianhua, vice chairman of the board of directors of the company, gave a toast at the reception.

Attending the reception were about 5,000 people including responsible persons of XINHUA's Hong Kong branch, NPC deputies and CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao, Hong Kong government officials, foreign consuls and commercial attaches in Hong Kong, responsible persons of Chinese and foreign consortiums in Hong Kong and noted figures of various circles in Hong Kong.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade cabled a message of congratulations, and the departments of foreign economic relations and trade of various provinces and cities sent baskets of flowers to the reception.

#### AMBASSADOR TO DPRK FETES HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION

OW281218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- Zong Kewan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, hosted a banquet at the embassy on the evening of 27 September to welcome the Heilongjiang friendship delegation which is visiting Korea headed by Chen Lei, member of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province.

So Yun-sak, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal KWP Committee, and responsible persons of departments concerned Cho Yang-kuk and Kim Chae-suk were present at the banquet.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, delegation head Chen Lei and Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, spoke separately at the banquet, toasting the ever-developing friendship between China and Korea.

The delegation will leave Pyongyang for home by train on 28 September.

WAN LI MEETS IRAQI SPORTS DELEGATION

OW271303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met with an Iraqi sports delegation led by Ahmed Husayn as-Samarra'i, minister of youth, here today.

In a friendly conversation, Wan Li extended a warm welcome to the delegation on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

As-Samarra'i conveyed the regards of President Saddam Husayn to Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chinese people, and expressed the desire to further develop the friendly relations between Iraq and China. Wan Li asked as-Samarra'i to convey the regards of President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang to President Saddam Husayn.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister, and Chen Xian, vice-minister, of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

GABON PRESIDENT TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 6-9 OCT

OW281209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Chinese President Li Xiannian, El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon will pay an official goodwill visit to China from October 6 to 9.

This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, Information Department director of the Foreign Ministry, at his weekly press briefing here this afternoon.

During his visit to China, President Bongo will hold talks with Chinese leaders on the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on other matters of common concern, Qi said.

LI PENG RECEIVES SUDANESE EDUCATION MINISTER

LD272011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with Professor 'Uthman Sa'id Ahmad Isma'il, minister of education and guidance and chairman of the National Council for Higher Education of the Sudan.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS SIERRA LEONE DELEGATION

OW281456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, today met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of renowned personages from Sierra Leone led by Amy (Hawmsflip).

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEAKS ON FOREIGN AID TO THIRD WORLD

OW272010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1719 GMT 27 Sep 83

[By reporter Li Zhaofen]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- While meeting with deputies to the national conference on the work of foreign aid this evening, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that although China is a developing socialist country with limited financial and material resources, we should, within our capacity, do our utmost to aid other Third World countries. This is our unshirkable international obligation.

Zhao Ziyang said that people sent abroad to aid other countries should sincerely serve the people there and maintain and carry forward our fine traditions and good style of work. Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out that foreign aid is a glorious task and that leadership at all levels should attach great importance to it and do their jobs well.

Attending this evening's meeting were Li Peng and Tian Jiyun, vice premiers; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; and principal leading members of 29 departments under the State Council.

The main task of the conference, which opened in Beijing on 22 September, is to study how to better implement the four principles -- equal and mutually beneficial, practical, varied in form, and helpful for common development -- Premier Zhao put forward during his visit to Africa for improving China's economic and technical cooperation with other Third World countries.

Chen Muhua and Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign relations and trade, made reports at the meeting.

CHEN MUHUA DISCUSSES TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD

HK290604 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 38, 19 Sep 83 pp 15-18

[Article by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade: "Developing Trade With Other Third World Countries"]

[Text] Third world countries are China's major trade partners. To actively develop trade relations with these countries is our established principle in foreign trade.

The third world now comprises 126 independent countries, or 76 percent of the world's 164 countries. Their combined population is about 3,000 million, accounting for 72 percent of the world's total, and their territory covers about 100 million square kilometres which is 65 percent of all the land in the world. They are rich in natural resources.

China and other third world countries have had common experiences and face the same tasks today of consolidating their national independence and developing their national economies. Countries of the third world are the basic force today opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. Developing our trade relations with other third world countries, therefore, is of great importance in speeding up our own socialist construction, promoting south-south co-operation and establishing a new international economic order.

Historical Retrospective

China's trade relations with other third world countries date back to the early 1950s.

These bilateral relations have developed gradually in the past 30 years from trade via a third party to direct trade and from trade between the people to trade between the governments.

In the 1950s, the Chinese Government successively established official trade relations with India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Syria, Iraq, Kuwait and Oman. During this period, people-to-people trade relations with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar were also developed.

Since the African countries declared independence one after another in the 1960s, our country has steadily developed trade relations with them as well. At present, with the exception of South Africa, China has established inter-government trade relations with almost all the African countries.

In the 1970s, our country resumed direct trade relations with Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, all members of ASEAN. Since then, official and people-to-people trade relations between us have grown day by day.

The trade relations between China and the Latin American countries have also developed.

Today, China has signed inter-government trade agreements with 57 other third world countries, 48 in Asia and Africa and 9 in Latin America. We conduct trade in cash with most of these countries and on credit with the others.

#### Total Volume and Makeup of Trade

China's volume of trade with other third world countries increased 62-fold over the past 32 years, from US\$150 million in 1950 to US\$9,300 million in 1982 (see table I).

Table I

Proportion of the trade with third world countries in China's total value of imports and exports

Year	China's total value of imp. and exp. trade (US\$ 1 million)	value of imp. and exp. trade with third world countries (US\$ 1 million)	proportion of trade with third world countries (percentage)
1950	1,135.14	151.68	13.4
1960	3,809.20	860.78	22.6
1970	4,585.86	1,280.77	27.9
1980	37,230.58	8,193.04	22.0
1981	40,375.21	8,381.86	20.7
1982	38,938.23	9,307.00	24.0

Roughly speaking, we have maintained a favourable balance in our trade with Asian and African countries and an unfavourable balance with Latin American countries (see table II).

Table II

Total volume of China's trade with Asian, African and Latin American countries (US\$ 1 million)

	Asian and African countries	Latin American countries	total
1961 total value	596.85	230.52	827.37
value of exports	358.91	108.16	467.07
value of imports	237.94	122.36	360.30
balance of trade	plus 120.97	minus 14.20	plus 106.77
1971 total value	1,141.57	172.06	1,313.63
value of exports	783.65	71.45	855.10
value of imports	357.92	100.61	458.53
balance of trade	plus 425.73	minus 29.16	plus 396.57
1981 total value	5,939.82	1,506.86	7,446.68
value of exports	4,332.89	631.02	4,963.91
value of imports	1,606.93	875.84	2,482.77
balance of trade	plus 2,725.96	minus 244.82	plus 2,481.14

Like other third world countries, China is a developing country. This can be seen by the types of goods it imports and exports.

It mainly imports primary products from other third world countries. These include copper, cobalt, zinc, crude oil, diamonds, phosphates, chemical fertilizer, cotton, rubber, timber, coconut oil, jute, cocoa, coffee, cashew nuts, tobacco, Arab rubber, leather and wool.

China's exports to these countries are primarily cereals, edible oil, foodstuffs, light industrial products, textiles, articles for daily use and chemical products, as well as a small amount of machinery.

Although the makeup of the commodities China trades with other third world countries has somewhat changed year after year, the change is in general a modest one (see table III).

Table III

Commodities China trades with other third world countries

(Percentage of overall trade)

	1965	1970	1980	1982
Cereals and edible oils				
imp.	20	9.5	13	22
exp.	21.7	25.5	13.3	11.8
Textiles				
imp.	22	15.4	20.4	14
exp.	32.7	27.6	17.8	19.1

Native produce & animal by-products				
imp.	9	10	7	7
exp.	11.8	13.4	10	10.9
Light industrial products				
imp.	0.4	0.5	0.015	2
exp.	11.9	15.8	20.2	19.3
Metals and mineral products				
imp.	12	18	21	4.4
exp.	10.6	6	7.8	8.9
Chemical products				
imp.	15	27	28	16
exp.	4.2	3.7	26.4	27.8
Machinery				
imp.	4	14	2	4
exp.	5.3	3	7.1	7.6

## note:

1. In textiles, China mainly imports cotton; in cereals and edible oil, chiefly sugar; in native produce and animal by-products mainly timber, coffee and cocoa.

2. The 1982 figures are estimated.

## Equality, Mutual Benefit and Mutual Support

Because of prolonged colonial rule and plunder, most third world countries have a poor economic foundation. They must also trade primary products for finished goods. Yet foreign trade plays an important role in the economic life of these countries. In recent years, due to the price cuts in primary products, their income from exports has dropped and their trade as a whole has deteriorated. Their unfavourable balance of international payments has become more serious and their debts have increased, thereby adding to their economic difficulties. As a result, they firmly demand the reform of the old international economic order and the establishment of a new one on the basis of the principles of reasonableness, equality and mutual benefit. This is absolutely justified, and we resolutely support it.

China has actively promoted trade relations with other third world countries according to the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual support. After decades of effort, we have established good trade relations with these countries.

Generally speaking, the prices of China's export commodities are lower than those of the Western countries. This better suits the consumption level of the third world countries. When importing commodities from other third world countries, we consider their economic conditions and offer them appropriate preferential treatment. Through bilateral trade activities, we try to help them expand import channels and outlets for their goods.

This is conducive to helping them gradually free themselves from control by international consortia over their export and import trade. This also helps ease the shortage of some raw materials in our own market and expand our exports. The support China is able to give other third world countries takes the following forms:

- Exporting and importing commodities at preferential prices.
- Importing an appropriate amount of primary products or finished goods at the request of countries which have difficulties in selling these goods because of changes in the international market. We do this even when China actually needs little or none of these goods, but solely to tide these countries over their temporary difficulties.

### Three Measures for Promoting Trade

The third world countries are rich with natural resources and different kinds of cash crops, making them major suppliers of primary products and a large potential consuming market. They are the main outlet for China's light industrial products, textiles and articles for daily use. To develop trade relations with other third world countries, therefore, is the common desire of all of us. In addition to measures commonly followed in the international community for promoting trade, we will consider the special aspects of each case, according to the following guidelines.

First, we will continue to follow the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual support, actively expand imports and gradually balance our imports and exports.

Second, we will explore various forms of commerce to promote bilateral trade, including:

1. Gradually developing barter trade according to the needs and potential of both sides so as to promote each other's exports and imports;
2. Developing compensatory trade with regard to products which we need in large quantities and which they have in abundance, so as to help them produce certain products;
3. Organizing the export of semi-finished products and spare parts, setting up joint ventures abroad to assemble parts, expanding the outlet for our own products, and helping our partner-countries develop their economies according to their economic conditions;
4. Participating in commodity bids so as to expand the volume of business transactions.

Third, we will actively expand the export of electrical products. For this, we will make full use of such methods as contracting projects abroad, setting up joint ventures and extending credits, in order to promote the export of our electrical goods and complete sets of equipment, so as to combine economic co-operation with foreign trade.

While supplying equipment to other countries we will also help them master the technology involved. For this purpose, we will provide them with necessary technical reference materials, pass on our skills and help train technicians and skilled workers for these countries.

There are broad prospects for the trade relations between China and other third world countries. We will make consistent efforts to promote such trade relations and south-south co-operation for the common prosperity of all the third world countries.

PEOPLE'S BANK VICE PRESIDENT ON CENTRALIZATION

OW281333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Xijun) -- As a major reform in China's banking system, the People's Bank of China will henceforth function exclusively as a national central bank, Liu Hongru, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, said today. In a press interview the vice-president told XINHUA that the reform will be of great significance in promoting the development of China's monetary undertakings. The reform was made according to a recent decision by the State Council, which specified that the People's Bank of China should become a national central bank, and that an Industrial and Commercial Bank should be set up to take over the commercial role originally exercised by the People's Bank of China.

As a national central bank, he said, the People's Bank of China will concentrate on the study and formulation of policies on national monetary affairs, strengthen the management of credit funds and maintain the stability of currency in circulation so as to stimulate the development of the national economy.

Liu Hongru said that the People's Bank of China will control 40 to 50 percent of national credit funds in order to regulate and balance national credit payments. He said renminbi has become one of the stable currencies in the world, enjoying a high prestige internationally.

The relations established by the People's Bank of China with international monetary organizations will be further consolidated and developed, he assured. The reform will not in any way affect savings and deposits in China by Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots or foreign nationals.

The press interview went as follows:

Question: Why is it necessary for the People's Bank of China to exercise exclusively functions as a national central bank?

Answer: This is dictated by the needs arising from the development of socialist construction. In the past the People's Bank of China functioned both as a central bank and as a commercial and savings bank. In order to better the role of the bank as an economic lever, concentrate social funds on national economic construction and change the present state of having funds managed by more than one department while the use of funds is over-decentralized, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the central bank.

Q: What are the specific functions of the People's Bank of China as a central bank?

A: It will mainly study and formulate principles, policies, decrees and basic rules and regulations on national monetary affairs and have them implemented after approval by higher authorities. It will also issue currency and control circulation of currency on the market, exercise unified control over credit and deposits, interest rates and the exchange rate, work out national credit plans and control credit funds, control state foreign exchange and gold, silver and foreign exchange reserves. It will act as the state treasury, examine and approve the establishment, merger and dissolution of monetary organizations, coordinate and examine the operations of all monetary organizations, control the monetary market and carry out monetary activities in the world on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Q: What will be the tasks of the new Industrial and Commercial Bank?

A: It will control circulating funds and funds earmarked for technical transformation of enterprises according to state policies and credit plans approved by the People's Bank. It will handle bank deposits, loans, settlement of accounts and savings within the limits set by the state. It will also handle cash management and other operations as entrusted to it by the People's Bank of China.

Q: How will the People's Bank strengthen the management of credit funds?

A: In order to change the over-decentralization of credit funds it is necessary for the People's Bank of China to control 40 to 50 percent of credit funds for regulating and balancing credit payments. To this end the budgetary deposits of the state financial treasury, government offices and people's organizations will be incorporated into the credit funds controlled by the People's Bank of China. The various specialized banks will contribute to the People's Bank a certain percentage of the deposits they have absorbed, which will be used at the bank's own discretion. The People's Bank of China will re-evaluate the operational funds of various specialized banks.

At the same time the credit payments handled by various specialized banks will be incorporated into the national credit plan. Monetary organizations in the country will have to work out annual plans for foreign exchange credit and foreign exchange investment.

Q: How will the People's Bank of China administer specialized banks and other monetary organizations?

A: It will exercise its authority over specialized banks and other monetary organizations chiefly by economic means with administrative measures as complement. The specialized banks and other monetary organizations must carry out the decisions of the People's Bank and its council. Otherwise the People's Bank of China has the power to impose economic or administrative sanctions.

The People's Bank of China will soon draft China's banking law and put out rules and regulations for the operation of the entire banking system.

Operating under the State Council, other specialized banks and financial organizations, including the new Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, the Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China and the People's Insurance Company of China, will function independently within the state-prescribed limits of operation in accordance with state laws, decrees, policies and plans.

Q: Will there be any changes in the function of the State General Administration of Exchange Control (SGAEC) for unified administration of state foreign exchange?

A: No change at all. SGAEC and its branches will still exercise unified management of state foreign exchange under the People's Bank of China. The People's Bank of China shall improve SGAEC's work in order to meet that state's needs for foreign exchange control and business expansion. Apart from this the Bank of China's unified management of state foreign exchange will remain unchanged.

Q: What advantage will be brought to the stabilization of the currency after the People's Bank of China assumes exclusively the function of a central bank?

A. The right to issue currency in China is vested in the central government, which authorizes the People's Bank of China as the sole organization in the country to issue currency. The People's Bank, after assuming the exclusive function of a central bank, will not change its function of issuing currency in the country and regulating the circulation of currency on the market. Renminbi (people's currency) will remain the sole currency in circulation on the Chinese market. At the same time, the strengthening of the function of the central bank will better facilitate the control of currency issue and ensure the normal circulation of currency on the market. This will help stabilize the currency value, commodities prices and the people's livelihood.

Q: Will there be any changes in regulations governing savings deposits when savings business is handled by the Industrial and Commercial Bank?

A. The Industrial and Commercial Bank will handle savings business previously done by the People's bank. The new bank will continue to follow regulations governing savings deposits methods and interest rates set by the People's Bank. Deposit receipts and books of the People's Bank will remain valid. Depositing and drawing will still be handled in the original banks or savings offices, with all procedures unchanged.

HUBEI TOWN CADRE EXAMPLE OF 'SHOWING OFF POWER'

HK261142 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "With This Kind of Person in Power, the People Cannot Set Their Minds at Ease" -- for a related report, "Hubei Punishes Cadres Hampering Port Project," pages P 1-3 of the 23 September China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The incident that occurred at Yangluo town is quite worth pondering.

The construction of Yangluo Port was approved and endorsed by governments at four different levels -- the Hubei provincial government, the Huanggang prefectural government, the Xinzhou county government, and the Yangluo town government. The requisite procedures are complete and the project is rational. Furthermore, when the port is completed, the first to benefit will be the people of Yangluo town and the people of nearby places. As a party that endorsed the project and is to benefit from it, what reason does Yangluo town have to irrationally interfere in and even wantonly sabotage this state project? This is a serious question that our readers are certain to ask and that leaders and all concerned persons of Yangluo town must answer.

When persons responsible for the Yangluo Port project expressed their views before leading cadres of Yangluo town, someone said recklessly: "All these places are Yangluo's. Get out of them!" Those words really betrayed their "inner secret." For a long time the leaders of some regions and departments have regarded spheres under their administration as their own independent kingdoms. They show off power and use influence in these domains and do what they want. If anyone dares to "provoke their authority" he is certain to be given something bitter.

For them, the party's principle and the state's interests amount to nothing. These persons seem to be endowed with a tinge of "becoming the ruler when a hill is occupied" and have a bit of the "temper of rebels." The port project belongs to the state, the land belongs to the state, and cadres represent the state's interests. What power are these persons using? To put it bluntly, they regard the power entrusted to them by the state and the people as a tool to dominate others. Frankly speaking, with this kind of person in power the state and the people cannot set their minds at ease!

Showing off power and using influence is an unhealthy trend. In a certain sense this trend is an aftermath of the "Great Cultural Revolution." After bringing order out of chaos, this trend has not been sufficiently repudiated in some places and the broad masses of cadres there have not been sufficiently educated. Therefore, in recent years, incidents similar to the one in Yangluo town have occurred quite often, resulting in very great losses for the party's cause and the state's property. Various places should grasp certain typical examples and organize the cadres to conduct discussions, to enhance their understanding and help them distinguish between right and wrong. Let every cadre, the leading cadre in particular, understand that our power is entrusted by the people and it should be used to serve the people. If anyone turns his back on the people and wants to dominate the people, the people are sure to rescind his power.

#### CONFERENCE SETS GUIDELINE FOR COAL PRODUCTION

OW290351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Xiyang and XINHUA reporter Huang Fengchu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- The central authorities consider the development of construction projects to increase coal production an important task. What should a conference on coal production projects that just ended do but put forward a new guideline of "three ups and two downs." The guideline is aimed at expanding the scale, increasing the speed and improving the quality of all construction projects in coal production, and at shortening the building cycle and reducing building costs to increase the nation's annual coal production from its present 600 million metric tons to 1.2 billion metric tons at the end of this century.

How do we implement this guideline of "three ups and two downs"? The conference suggested the following principal measures:

Concentrate our efforts and try our best to complete, by the end of this century, the five major strip mines in Pingshuo, Yuanbaoshan, Yiminhe, Huolinhe and Jungar and the new construction projects in major mining districts such as Gujiao, Datong, Kailuan, Tiefert, Huainan, Huaibei, Yanzhou and Lupanshan. This is a major strategic measure to double the coal output.

Exercise unified and centralized leadership over capital construction work. The Ministry of Coal Industry will set up a capital construction leading group which will be responsible for making policy decisions in working out major guidelines and policies, long-range goals and fiscal plans for capital construction as well as the general designs of major projects. Mining bureaus should set up a management responsibility system, while construction enterprises and designing units should assign a person or persons to be responsible for specific key projects from beginning to end. This assignment should not be changed unless the person or persons are proven to be incompetent, or there is a special need for changing the assignment.

Whip up the enthusiasm of all departments concerned by means of economic policies.

The conference called on the capital construction front in the coal industry to vigorously carry out various activities to investigate and combat waste and plug all loopholes. All units ranging from Ministry of Coal Industry organs to provincial-level coal mining bureaus and departments and from major construction units to basic-level building units must arouse the masses to expose unhealthy practices and carry out investigations and to adopt various measures to plug all loopholes. Those who neglect their duties and are responsible for any serious loss of state property or any colossal waste will be sternly dealt with according to the seriousness of the case.

#### RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SUBSTITUTING COAL FOR OIL

HK280948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Li Renjun: "Great Economic Significance of Substituting Coal for Oil"]

[Text] At present our oil output has reached more than 100 million tons annually, ranking sixth in the world. However, the economic results of its utilization are relatively poor. An important reason for this is that a considerable amount of valuable oil is consumed as fuel for power stations and industrial boilers. As early as 1979 the CPC Central Committee and the State Council laid down the principle for transforming power stations and industrial boilers fueled by oil into ones fueled by coal and, in 1981, set up a special body to formulate a long-term plan for substituting oil with coal and reducing oil used as fuel -- which called for a 50 percent reduction in the national consumption of oil used as fuel in the next 10 years, that is, a reduction from about 40 million tons in 1980 to about 20 million tons in 1990. Over the past few years, with the concerted efforts of various relevant departments and localities, the work of substituting oil with coal and reducing the consumption of oil used as fuel has made some headway. At present the national consumption of oil used as fuel has dropped to 35 million tons. However, a great number of comrades fail to understand this important principle, thus causing various misgivings. For example, some people hold that substituting oil with coal represents a backward step. Some others hold that it is not economically worthwhile spending a lot of money to transform power stations and industrial boilers fueled by oil. In particular, now that the international oil price has dropped, it is worthwhile to continue doing so? They are even afraid that extensive use of coal as fuel will aggravate air pollution. If these ideological problems fail to be solved, it will be very difficult to launch the work of substituting oil with coal in a deep-going way.

Unlike ordinary fuel, oil resources cannot be reproduced. Under the existing technological and economic conditions, we have not found a kind of cheap fuel which can wholly substitute oil in motor-driven instruments such as aircraft and cars. Oil is also a kind of relatively cheap organic industrial chemical. At present 90 percent of organic industrial products in the world use oil as their raw material. Quite a few industrially developed countries pay close attention to the rational utilization of oil resources. They energetically look for ways to save on and substitute oil, one of them being the transformation of boilers fueled by oil into ones fueled by coal. From 1979 to 1981, oil consumption in the industrially developed countries dropped from 713 million tons to 601 million tons, a reduction of 15.7 percent. It can thus be seen that reducing the consumption of oil used as fuel and rationally utilizing oil resources represents a world trend. Our country has conformed precisely to this trend by adopting the policy of reducing the consumption of oil used as fuel and rationally utilizing the oil resources.

In China, energy resources are a limiting factor in developing the national economy. Compared with coal, oil will become a greater limiting factor in the future. Calculations from available data show that the potential oil resources of our country may be fairly rich but that proven oil deposits are still not rich enough. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period we can only maintain an annual output of more than 100 million tons (we will possibly exceed this figure a little but not by much). Judging from the needs of long-term development, we are still short of oil resources. We should genuinely value oil and should never waste it. However oil utilization in our country is very irrational. In 1980, oil used as fuel in furnaces and kilns accounted for 41 percent of the annual output, which is higher than in major industrially developed countries (excluding Japan). This is an enormous waste.

Along with our country's economic development, the required amount of oil will increase year by year. Not only should big installations of chemical industry, fibers, and fertilizer -- which use oil as raw material -- be continuously built, but various internal combustion engines and tools should also be increased by 30-40 million horsepower each year. The gap in oil supply will become bigger. Our cars increased from 1.5 million in 1979 to 2.3 million in 1982 while the average oil amount distributed to each car dropped from 7.1 tons in 1979 to 4.5 tons in 1983. This growth in demand is an objective reality and is very difficult to stop. In an effort to develop oil production, the state is trying to step up the exploration and exploitation of oil. But this takes a long time. How should we solve the contradiction between supply and demand before we succeed in developing oil production? The most realistic and reliable method is to substitute oil with coal. That is to say, of the 40 million tons of oil used as fuel, we should speedily substitute 20 million tons with coal and the oil thus replaced can be processed into oil products or used as a kind of organic chemical materials. If, following the development of the national economy in the near future, we do not devote a lot of time and energy to substituting oil with coal and solving the need for oil by reducing the use of oil as fuel, we can have only one alternative, that is, we should export less oil or import oil every year. In doing so, our country will receive \$4-5 billion less or spend \$4-5 billion more in foreign exchange. This is a very heavy burden.

If we can substitute 20 million tons of oil with coal every year, we can increase direct state revenue by 7-8 billion yuan every year just from this item (not including the social results derived from processing 20 million tons of oil into finished products). In the 17 years between 1966 and 1982 our country consumed more than 400 million tons of oil as fuel (more than 100 million tons of it was crude oil). If we calculate this from the present international oil price, it is worth \$60-70 billion. What a pity! We should speedily change this state of affairs.

Naturally it is not easy to reduce the consumption of oil used as fuel and to transform furnaces and kilns fueled by oil. We should do a lot of work and make a considerable investment. Initial calculations show that it will take an investment of about 20 billion yuan and 10 years to save 20 million tons of oil originally consumed as fuel. Is it worthwhile making such a big investment? According to preliminary calculations from data gathered in recent years, it will take an investment of at least 20 billion yuan (not including funds for external accessories) to open up oil fields with a production capacity of 20 million tons in 20 years of continued production. In addition to its direct use in the transformation of power stations and industrial boilers fueled by coal, an investment of 20 billion yuan will also include funds (about 5 billion yuan) for the production and transportation of additional coal and for the production of steel products, wood, and cement used in the construction of these power stations, coal mines, railways, and piers.

Moreover, our greatest advantage lies in our ability to save on oil and geological resources by more than 1 billion tons.

Some comrades will probably ask: Now that the international oil price has dropped, is it still necessary to transform furnaces and kilns fueled by oil into ones fueled by coal? In my opinion, although the international oil price has dropped, the price parity between oil and coal is still very big and it is still worthwhile transforming furnaces and kilns fueled by oil into ones fueled by coal. Calculated from the current international market prices and the equal calorific capacity and efficiency of oil and coal (a ton of crude oil for about 1.7 tons of standard coal), the price difference is from \$100-120 a ton and both prices generally rise and drop synchronously. Before the currently irreplaceable superiority of oil disappears, this price difference will always exist except for some possible changes. Even if oil and coal prices are equal, judging from the rational utilization of natural resources it is also necessary to transform furnaces and kilns fueled by oil into ones fueled by coal.

Will air pollution be aggravated after furnaces and kilns fueled by oil are transformed into ones fueled by coal? Judging from experiments conducted at home and abroad, we can keep air pollution under control so long as we adopt appropriate measures and apply the current technology we have mastered. An investigation report released by the Japanese environmental agency in May 1983 asserted that results from investigations they had conducted in 217 units in the previous 4 years proved that, after the transformation of furnaces and kilns fueled by oil into ones fueled by coal, the quantities of smoke, dust, and nitrogenous and sulphur oxide discharged into the air were reduced or kept at similar levels. Some experiments conducted in our country following the substitution of oil with coal have also attained similar results.

To sum up, we can clearly see that the principle of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to reduce the consumption of oil used as fuel and to utilize oil resources rationally is entirely correct and is of great economic significance. Now, the state has officially included the task of reducing the consumption of oil used as fuel in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. To fulfill this plan in a more satisfactory way we should conduct publicity and education on the great significance of this reduction to the development of national economy among relevant units and workers and staff members responsible for the task of reducing oil used as fuel. Efforts should be made to help all people understand that implementing the plan and task for the reduction of oil used as fuel is a vigorous measure to improve economic results and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in finance and economy as set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and a glorious task for all workers and staff members. We should be bold in shouldering heavy responsibilities, energetically and on our own initiative overcome the difficulties in our work, and contribute to the fulfillment of this arduous task.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES UTILIZATION OF WIND POWER

HK290330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Yu Guangyuan: "Attach Importance to Utilization of Wind"]

[Text] The strong wind which blows year round along the coast of northern Jiangsu is a resource which merits serious attention. This is a point I heard long ago. However, it was only after being on the scene personally this May, when I was nearly swept off my feet by the strong sea breeze near the Sheyanghe River estuary, that I honestly felt attention should be paid to utilizing wind power in these places.

It would seem that building more efficient wind power stations there should be considered. While there I also heard that even in the developed coastal areas in northern Jiangsu there are still thousands of production teams without electricity. Because there is no electricity, although the peasants have the money to buy TV sets they cannot watch television. This fact led us to discuss the question of small wind-driven generators.

Two months later I went to Chaidamu. In the Chaka salt field of Wulan County I acquired an understanding of the salt-refining process and also met the present deputy director, a former technician in this salt field. He originally studied machine building, and had also designed and trial-manufactured a salt-dredging barge as well as a salt-cleaning barge. The saltfield comrades informed me that although the crude salt extracted with this kind of equipment has been through initial cleaning it frequently still contain some impurities. To produce "clean salt" of a higher quality, crude salt must be crushed before it can be washed cleaner. This also caused me to wonder whether or not the comrades of Chaka and Wulan could design a crusher using wind power (without converting wind power into electricity) in place of crushers powered by fuel to do this work. I asked the salt-field director this question. He said that he had not thought of this. I understand he is prepared to consider this idea and give it a try. I would think such equipment would not be more difficult to develop than the salt-dredging barge and the salt-cleaning barge he had successfully designed and trial-manufactured. If he himself, perhaps in cooperation with others, were to take up the project, the trial-manufacture is bound to succeed. In Delingha some comrades are researching the generation of electricity with wind power. Some of their experience will be of use to the Chaka saltfield.

In the Delingha guest house the next day I met comrades conducting wind power research in the Haixi Mongolzu-Zangzu-Kazakzu Autonomous Prefecture who are engaged in the trial-manufacture of small wind-driven generators. With the use of a lead-zinc storage battery, this type of generator can continuously supply more than 100 hours of electricity for a 15-watt fluorescent lamp after the wind has stopped. According to information, a generator of this type will cost less than 250 yuan. A comrade engaged in this research project said that the trial-manufacture of this type of generator aims to solve the lighting problem in the tents of pastoral people. This type of generator can, at the same time, also supply electricity for a radio and a 9-inch TV set. I think that such small wind-driven generators can also solve the problem of supplying electricity for TV sets in the windy rural areas of northern Jiangsu. However, in the Chaidamu case, because the area is vast and there are no relay stations, they cannot be used for television but only for lighting. If they are used only to solve the problem of lighting, the efficiency of wind-driven generators need not be so high and costs can be further lowered. I think that besides lighting there is also a problem of cooking in the vast countryside. If this point can be solved, then the role of wind-driven generators will be bigger. Comrades engaged in wind-power research probably can estimate how big a windmill is needed, how efficient the generator and storage battery should be, and what the costs will be.

Later I also visited several saltfields along the salt lake, and again thought of the economy of using wind power for pumping and irrigation. This also does not require the conversion of wind power into electricity and will work provided the mechanical function produced by wind power has an appropriate form of motion. Moreover, the time factor is also not too strict for this kind of pumping.

It can pump when there is wind and stop pumping when there is no wind. It can pump more when the wind is strong and less when the wind is weak. Naturally there would be no harm in keeping a diesel water pump in reserve.

In short, I believe that the utilization of wind power is a matter which merits attention, and it can either be used to produce a mechanical function directly or to generate electricity. The design can be based on different uses and the amount of electricity required. We can first experiment with small wind-driven generators before considering giant wind-driven generators. Such power stations have already been built and put into operation in foreign countries, and there will be more and more such wind power stations in the near future. At present, the emphasis of our work should be placed on directly utilizing wind power and small wind-driven generators. Moreover, we must strive to lower costs and sell at a lower price. In this way we will be able to popularize and develop the work of generating electricity with wind power.

#### ZHANG JINGFU AT RECEPTION FOR RETURNED CHINESE

OW281732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Scholars and experts who return to China from overseas can give full scope to their talents and make splendid contributions to the country's modernization program, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said here this evening.

Speaking at a National Day reception for returned Overseas Chinese scholars and experts, Zhang said their attainments in science and technology would be of great help to China's development. Their understanding of countries abroad could also help China make the right choices in absorbing foreign experience. They will be able to contribute to the cause of the peaceful unification of the motherland.

Zhang said the returned scholars should be helped to know the overall situation in national construction, the changes that have taken place and existing difficulties. They should have the chance to meet people from all walks of life so as to bring into full play their initiative.

It was imperative to create conditions for welcoming more returned Overseas Chinese scholars and experts, he said, and called on all government departments to see to their living and working conditions.

Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun presided over the reception held in the Great Hall of the People. Sponsored by the General Office of the State Council, it was also attended by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yan Jici, and State Councillor Song Ping.

#### RENMIN RIBAO: LEARN FROM GANSU PRODUCTION TEAM

HK271234 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Follow the Path Taken by Shenjiashan"]

[Text] Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee have pointed out that we should take planting grass and trees as a major program for developing animal husbandry and transforming arid areas in the northwest. Will this idea work? Is this the only way to abolish poverty and build fortunes in the arid and partly arid areas in the northwest? A report on Shenjiashan published in our newspaper today and an article by Comrade Feng Jixin entitled "How Does Shenjiashan Conquer Aridity?" published in our newspaper on 25 August have convincingly answered this question.

Laboring people in the northwest have combated aridity, sandy waste, and poverty for many years. A number of advanced collectives and individuals who have achieved outstanding results in the struggle have come to the fore. After encountering countless failures and setbacks they summed up experiences, continued their practice, and again summed up their experiences, and they have gradually devised a full set of scientific methods for conquering difficulties. The Shenjiashan production team is one of them.

Shenjiashan is a typical poor village in Tongwei County in Gansu Province. It is located in a gully area of loess hills. As a result of protracted reclamation by uprooting weeds and the practice of growing grain only it developed a vicious circle, destroying its vegetation, resulting in serious soil erosion. Setbacks have taught people. Since 1979 they have resolved to transform the poor mountain area, beginning with growing grass. After 4 years' efforts, initial achievements have been made, both agriculture and animal husbandry have benefited, people have initially shed their passive position and have embarked on a road toward a benign production cycle, and have ended poverty in their livelihood. They have summarized their experience in the following 12 characters: "Begin with growing grass, raise livestock with grass, promote agriculture and forestry." These 12 characters scientifically expound the dialectical relationship between grass, animal husbandry, agriculture, and forestry, and sum up the basic experience of eliminating poverty and becoming rich in a poor mountain area like Shenjiashan.

Essentially, transforming the appearance of arid areas in the northwest means that we must gradually change the vicious ecological cycle, which has been formed over a long period of time, into a benign circle. On this basis we can establish reasonable and efficient agriculture in a broad sense. How shall we begin this transformation? Developing afforestation is the best way. But in many mountain areas in the northwest, land is arid and infertile and the growing of woods takes a long time, with slow returns and large investment. Hence it is impossible to rapidly revolve the problem of an ecological imbalance over a large area. Experience in Shenjiashan has proved that growing grass is a breakthrough in reverting the vicious cycle in agricultural ecology. Grass can be used to maintain water and soil conservation, to nourish the land, and to feed livestock, and it can be rapidly promoted in large areas with little investment, quick returns, and great economic results. People in Shenjiashan began growing grass in 1979 and achieved remarkable results the following year. In 1981, in terms of income from grass seeds alone, every household obtained some 163 yuan and some households obtained about 300 yuan each. Moreover the fuel problem has been solved and the phenomena of using turf and grass roots as fuel has on the whole been eliminated. The development of forage grass has led to a boom and prosperity in animal husbandry, agriculture, and forestry. In the third year, the number of large livestock and sheep increased by almost 100 percent. This was the magic power of "begin with growing grass, raise livestock with grass, promote agriculture and forestry."

Some people fear that the advocacy of growing grass and planting trees would mean less grain production. This, of course, is wrong. Grain production remains a prime issue in mountain areas. The problem is how to grasp it. "If you want to benefit from something, you must first of all give benefit to it." If you want to take grain from land, you must first of all provide land with "grain," such as grass, trees, water, and fertilizer. People's poverty in arid mountain areas is due to infertile land, the destruction of vegetation, and less organic substance in land. If the land is infertile and you want to take grain from it, then you would suffer by getting only tens of jin of grain from it or even losing all your grain seeds. This was the case with Shenjiashan in the past. With more land in the area, the per capita land area stands at a high of 10 mu.

Later, people in Shenjiashan resolved to allocate some barren land, barren gullies, and abandoned land to grow forage grass, thus attaining the goal of 5 mu per capita of grain and the goal of developing upland agriculture. After fighting for 4 years, people in Shenjiashan obtained more grain despite less land for growing grain. This is the dialectic in grain production in such areas. In some areas with arid and infertile land and with more land and less human resources, it is necessary to allocate some land for growing forage grass and concentrate limited human, financial, and material resources on grain fields and carry out intensive and meticulous farming. This will benefit the raising of economic results and will change extensive growing yet moderate harvests to intensive growing yet bumper harvests. Of course we do not generally stand for growing grass on land which is used to grow grain. Grain must still be grown in land which is suitable for growing grain.

The changes in Shenjiashan are also a result of integrating science and technology with local reality. Peasants in the northwestern area are poorly educated and have scant scientific and technological knowledge. A backward mode of production harmful to ecology has been practiced for many years in some areas. This accounts for the essential cause of poverty there. With deep feelings Wang Suxiang, a female livestock technician of the Gansu grasslands work team, has come to Shenjiashan to establish some points and has brought scientific and technological knowledge to the inaccessible mountain area, contributing greatly to ending poverty in Shenjiashan. Wang Suxiang's spirit should be promoted and all those scientific and technical personnel who have worked hard and made contributions to exploiting the northwestern area must be recommended. While transforming the northwestern area, it is necessary to eliminate the phenomena of backward status in culture and science and attach importance to exploiting intelligence. At present it is particularly necessary to attach importance to the import of intelligence and science technology. It is necessary to adopt the method of sending people out and inviting people in to learn advanced technology and management experience from economically developed areas within the country. It is necessary to formulate some concrete policies and absorb more scientific and technological personnel and intellectuals with various professional knowledge to join the ranks for transforming the northwestern area and gradually establish a scientific and technological contingent for exploiting the northwest area.

Indeed, transforming the northwestern area is an arduous and protracted task which calls for the efforts of several generations. But it is by no means unrealizable within the foreseeable future. Practices in Shenjiashan have proved that provided we brace up with revolutionary spirit, adopt practical and scientific methods, and work hard for 10 years, 8 years, or even 3 to 5 years, we will certainly make remarkable achievements. We must take action without hesitation and do practical work immediately.

#### YANG SHANGKUN PAYS RESPECTS TO LATE FENG NAICHAO

OW280449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- Comrade Feng Naichao died of illness in Beijing on 9 September at the age of 82. Feng was an outstanding CPC member, proletarian cultural fighter, educator, revolutionary activist and adviser to the Beijing Library. Personalities of various circles paid last respects to Comrade Feng Naichao's remains at the Beijing Hospital today.

Those who paid last respects to Feng's remains at the Beijing Hospital this morning included Yang Shangkun, Deng Liqun, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Song Ping, Ye Shengtao, Cheng Fangwu, Yang Xianzhen, Shuai Mengqi, Zhou Yang, Zhu Muzhi, Lin Lin, Zheng Sheng, Tong Xiaopeng, Yang Hansheng, Jiang Nanxiang, Zeng Zhi, Li Yimang, Li Helin, Tang Tao, Huang Huanqiu, Gao Zhiguang, Zang Kejia, Ai Qing, Cao Yu and Hu Sheng.

There were wreaths from Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Cai Chang, Wang Bingqian, Ba Jin, Zhang Youyu, Ding Ling and Zhang Tianyi and from the leading party group of the Ministry of Culture, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Zhongshan University and the party committee of the Beijing Library.

The urn containing Comrade Feng Naichao's ashes was covered with a CPC flag and placed at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

YE JIANYING, CHEN YUN HONOR HUBEI MARTYR

OW280625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 27 Sep 83

[By reporter Huo Bolin]

[Text] Wuhan, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to inaugurate the Martyr Chen Qiutan Memorial Hall took place in Wuhan today. Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun wrote an inscription and the name for the memorial hall.

He Jiangting's inscription reads: "To commemorate Martyr Chen Qiutan, emulate his revolutionary spirit."

The name of the memorial hall, "Martyr Chen Qiutan Memorial Hall," was written by Chen Yun.

The memorial hall is located at the primary school affiliated with the Wuchang Senior Teachers Training College's where Comrade Chen Qiutan worked and lived. Inside the hall are a refurbished bedroom of Comrade Chen Qiutan and a room in which mementos of Comrade Chen Qiutan's revolutionary activities in Wuhan are on display.

Speaking at the ceremony, Wang Qun, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal Party Committee, said that Comrade Chen Qiutan's activities in Hubei and Wuhan contributed tremendously to the establishment and development of the party and to the development of movements among workers, peasants, youths and women as well as of the united front, and that his contributions will always be respected and remembered by the people of Hubei and Wuhan.

Wang Qun said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, let us emulate this revolutionary precursor's revolutionary spirit of struggling for communism all his life, carry forward the party's glorious traditions and struggle for the realization of the grand socialist objectives -- the four modernizations -- and the lofty goals of communism.

YE JIANYING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR JOURNAL

OW280517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- The forthcoming No 2 issue of ZONG HENG [LENGTH AND BREADTH] will publish an inscription written by Comrade Ye Jianying for the journal on 11 September: "Publish ZONG HENG Well and Educate Youth."

ZONG HENG is a literature and history reader for youth, published by the Historical Data Research Committee of the CPPCC National Committee in accordance with Comrade Zhou Enlai's suggestion on "using historical knowledge to educate and enlighten later generations." With vivid and concrete historical materials, it educates youth in patriotism, socialism and communism. The No 1 issue of ZONG HENG was published in July.

In a recent interview with ZONG HENG reporters Comrade Ye Jianying said: It is very important to educate youth in patriotism.

In the past 100 years and more many heroes, whom the people unanimously praise, and many deeds which inspire the Chinese nation have appeared in our great country. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China since the May 4 Movement there have been more and more such immortal personalities and deeds. Your introduction to historical knowledge will inspire the broad masses of young people, enable them to understand the present through reviewing the past, gain new insight through restudying old materials, and make them strive to love their country, build socialism and constantly raise their community awareness.

This afternoon the ZONG HENG editorial department held a forum for youth of various circles in Beijing in the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee to solicit their opinion on how to publish ZONG HENG well. Comrades present at the meeting supported the journal. They earnestly hoped that ZONG HENG would become interesting reading, have good ideological content and knowledge and be popular with young readers.

#### HAO JIANXIU SENDS WREATH TO MEMORIAL MEETING

OW290132 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade (Guo Jinqing), a national special-class combat heroine, died of cerebral hemorrhage in Changzhou, Jiangsu. Her memorial meeting was held in [word indistinct] County on the afternoon of 27 September. Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, sent a condolence message and a wreath to the memorial meeting. Comrade (Guo Jinqing's) friends and comrades in arms, including Zhang Ming, noted national combat hero and deputy commander of Nanjing PLA units; (Liu Kuiji), deputy commander of Jiangsu Provincial Military District; and (Ye Jianyi), noted national combat hero and a comrade in arms of martyr Dong Cunrui, made special trips to attend the memorial meeting.

During revolutionary war days Comrade (Guo Jinqing) disguised herself as a man while making revolution and repeatedly performed outstanding service. She was cordially received by Chairman Mao, Commander in Chief Zhu and other revolutionaries of the older generation.

#### BRIEFS

TIDAL WAVE POWER STATIONS -- Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Ten tidal power stations are in operation along China's sea coast. Scientists at a national symposium on the development of ocean energy earlier this month urged that more such stations be built, especially along the coastal areas of eastern and southern China where there is a high concentration of population and industry despite an acute energy shortage. A tidal power station costs the same to put up as a hydroelectric power station of the same generating capacity, scientists said, but its operational hours in the course of a year average longer. China's first tidal power station in Taicang County, Jiangsu Province now generates 16 hours a day. It has a generating capacity of 150 kilowatts. The symposium was attended by 130 scientists and technicians from 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It received 82 academic papers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 26 Sep 83 OW]

YANGZI PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY SET UP IN NANJING

OW280537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 27 Sep 83

[By reporter Fei Qiang]

[Text] Nanjing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Yangzhi Petrochemical Company of the China Petrochemical Corporation was established in Nanjing today. The main production facility of the Yangzi Petrochemical Company is that of the former Nanjing Chemical Industrial Company, which is capable of turning out 300,000 tons of ethylene. Its production equipment and processing technology are fairly advanced. They can be used to refine crude oil. After completion of this project the rate of comprehensive utilization of crude oil can be as high as 80 percent, which is currently higher than that of other large petrochemical complexes in the country. According to an estimate by a department concerned, the company will be able to pay taxes and turn over profits to the state, totaling 2.18 billion yuan, raising the average efficiency in crude oil refining in the country by 80 percent if it refines 3 million ton of crude oil a year.

After the establishment of the Yangzi Petrochemical Company it will further strengthen its leadership over various engineering projects and do a still better job in assimilating imported technology and training all types of management and technical personnel, so that the engineering projects will be put to their best use as soon as they are completed.

Han Peixin at Ceremony

OW282334 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Yangzi Petrochemical Company, under the China Petrochemical Corporation, was established in Nanjing on 27 September. The China Petrochemical Corporation was established on 12 July this year.

Comrades Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Wang Haisu, Liu Hegeng, Wang Bingshi, (Li Bo), (Zhang Yaohua) and responsible persons of departments concerned were present at the founding ceremony.

Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, read the Jiangsu CPC Committee and the China Petrochemical Corporation party group's decision on establishing the Yangzi Petrochemical Company and assigning cadres to the company's leading posts.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN SPEAKS ON UNITED FRONT WORK

OW290058 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Members of the east China investigation group of the CPPCC National Committee exchanged views with the responsible comrades of Jiangsu at the (Dongjiao) guest house in Nanjing on the evening of 26 September on the question of further implementing the CPPCC National Committee members' proposals and bringing their role in the four modernizations into full play. Over the past few days the east China investigation group of the CPPCC National Committee has separately invited nonparty members of the CPPCC National Committee residing in Nanjing and members of the Jiangsu CPPCC Committee to attend discussion meetings and extensively listened to their ideas and requests.

Responsible persons of the Jiangsu CPC Committee Han Peixin, Shen Daren, and Sun Han listened to the investigation group's leads and suggestions and voiced determination to seriously consider them and resolutely carry them out. Touching on the question of how to implement the CPPCC members' proposals well, Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: First of all, the provincial party committee must conduct a reeducation in the policy on united front work among party members to deepen the party members' understanding of such work.

Comrade Han Peixin said: At present, it is necessary to implement the policy on the members of the CPPCC National Committee residing in Jiangsu and the members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrade Han Peixin said he hoped that the investigation group could often come to Jiangsu to examine our work and spur on the implementation of the CPPCC policy in 10 respects.

#### SHANDONG DEPUTY GOVERNOR ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

SK250603 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] At the provincial conference on the procurement of grain and oil-bearing seeds, which ended on 23 September, Deputy Governor Lu Hong urged that efforts be made to strengthen the management of grain and oil-bearing seeds markets to ensure the fulfillment of the autumn grain and oil-bearing seeds procurement task.

Deputy Governor Lu Hong said: At present the autumn grain and oil-bearing seed procurement has not yet begun. In some places integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial service companies, trade warehouses, supply and marketing cooperatives, and foreign trade departments have already signed contracts with peasants on purchasing grain and oil-bearing seeds on a negotiated and barter basis and have marketed or exported grain and oil-bearing seeds to other provinces and places. Some production teams and commune members have presumptuously carried their grain and oil-bearing seeds to urban and rural markets for sale before fulfilling the state procurement task. Such practices do not conform to the guidelines of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

He called on all localities to strictly observe the regulations of the State Council and the provincial People's Government. Before a county fulfills the state procurement task, no department or individual is allowed to have a hand in dealing in grain or oil-bearing seeds. Those who violate regulations should be resolutely checked and corrected.

#### WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG MEETING FOR MILITIA

OW231055 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to exchange experience in running homes for militiamen and other young people and training military-civilian personnel ended in Hangzhou today. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government and the provincial Military District.

Amid warm applause, Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, Commander Kang Mingcai, and Political Commissar Ma Jiliang of the provincial Military District presented banners to 14-prize-winning advanced units, including Jiande County and the (Zhaojia) production brigade in Shangyu County.

Comrade Wang Fang addressed the meeting. He said: [Begin recording] On behalf of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, I extend warm greetings to this meeting on its success. Homes for militiamen and other young people have been established in a number of Zhejiang localities in the past few months. Since their establishment at the beginning of this year, these homes have grown in number and gradually improved themselves. Advanced units among them, such as Jiande County and the (Zhaojia) production brigade in Shangyu County, have emerged one after another.

Although they are relatively new, these homes have shown their formidable vitality, enriched spare time cultural life in the countryside, helped promote ideological education among militiamen and other young people, raised their scientific and cultural level, improved their military and political quality, and, in turn, inspired public social conduct to improve. These homes have been warmly welcomed by the people [end recording]

Comrade Wang Fang said: The establishment of homes for militiamen and other young people has kept abreast of the new situation that has emerged in the countryside since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It has demonstrated the spirit of reform and innovation in militia work. We must run these homes well.

The meeting was also addressed by Li Baoqi, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units. Kang Mingcai, commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, summed up the experience-exchange meeting.

#### WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG COMMENDATION MEETING

OW281406 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A total of 122 advanced units and individuals which have won merit in creating job opportunities for urban youths by developing the collective and individual economies were commended at a meeting held this morning at the provincial hall of science and technology in Hangzhou. When they mounted the rostrum amid music to receive awards, warm applause burst out in the hall.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. First he extended warm greetings on the success of the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. Then he encouraged the representatives to earnestly study politics, the party's principles and policies as well as to study culture, science, technology, and management, continuously raise their ideological consciousness, resist and guard against the corruption by bourgeois ideas, take the initiative to defend the interests of the party and people and make positive contributions to the four modernizations. In addition, Comrade Wang Fang urged party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the development of the collective and individual economies so as to provide more job opportunities for urban youths. He asked them to do their best to grasp this work in order to achieve fruitful results. All departments concerned, he added, should make coordinated efforts to render active and warm support to the healthy development of the collective and individual economies.

The meeting to commend the units and individuals advanced in providing jobs for urban youths by developing the collective and individual economies in the province lasted 4 days. At the meeting the representatives exchanged their experiences, freely expressed their feelings and their determination to win still greater success in their future work. An atmosphere of vigor and vitality prevailed at the meeting.

Among those present at the meeting were Wu Minda, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial vice governor; Yu Jiyi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Xu Qiohao, provincial vice governor; Qiu Qinghua, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of the Hangzhou City CPC Committee and the Hangzhou City Government.

ZHEJIANG LAUNCHES STRUGGLE AGAINST CRIMINALS

OW251242 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee earnestly studied the "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Gravely Endanger Public Security" and the "Decision on the Procedure to Swiftly Try Criminals Who Gravely Endanger Public Security," both adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. The session held that the two decisions are absolutely correct and very timely and are sharp weapons to deal telling blows to criminal offenses. The participants unanimously supported the decisions, which they said should be implemented thoroughly and resolutely by all localities, departments, and units in the province.

The session also examined, discussed, and approved the "Report on Severely Striking at Criminal Offenses to Effect a Quick Turn for the Better in Our Province's Public Security" submitted by Zhang Xiufu, director of the provincial Public Security Department.

The session pointed out: Over the past few years our province has done much work and achieved certain results in improving public security. However, the present state of public security is still not very good. Gangs of hooligans are still active, and criminals are running amok. Serious crimes such as homicide, rape, robbery, and bombings continue to occur. These criminal activities have seriously endangered the security of the people's lives and property, badly affected the general mood and stability of our society, disrupted the normal production work and social order, undermined our economic construction, and caused a very harmful effect on our work of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

A struggle to strike hard at criminal activities has now been launched in the whole province. In order to deepen the struggle the session has decided:

1. Cadres and masses throughout the province should be organized to seriously study the two decisions adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. A propaganda and education campaign in this respect should be developed on a wide scale so that all cadres and masses will be fully aware of the vital importance, nature, and principle of the struggle against criminal activities.

2. Political, judicial, and public security organs at all levels in the province should effectively carry out their function of dictatorship and strike hard at the undermining activities of criminal offenders. Telling blows should be dealt by promptly and seriously punishing criminal offenders according to law: gangs of hooligans, those who roam about in order to commit crimes, murderers, arsonists, those who carry out criminal activities with explosives or poisons, drug traffickers, rapists, robbers, serious thieves, criminals who abduct and trade in women and children, criminals who force, lure, or house women to engage in prostitution, criminals who make, duplicate, or sell books, pictures, audio, or videotapes of a reactionary or pornographic nature, active members of reactionary societies that conduct undermining activities, escapees from reform through labor programs, those who have completed the term of reform or reeducation through labor but have committed crimes again, criminals on the wanted list and other grave criminals, active counterrevolutionaries, and remnant elements of the Lin Biao clique or the "gang of four" who are still active in committing sabotage.

3. Leaders of all government offices, PLA units, factories, mines, schools, organizations, neighborhoods, resident committees, stores, enterprises, establishments, and rural communes and production brigades should be more alert to the presence of criminals just as they are to the presence of enemies, and actively lead the struggle against them. It is imperative to fully mobilize the masses to plunge into this struggle and implement various measures for all-round consolidation of public security.

4. More efforts should be made to conduct investigation and supervision. The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has decided to form inspection groups to inspect and evaluate the work done in various cities and counties in implementing the two decisions of the NPC Standing Committee.

The session called on all people in the province to take action, unite as one, plunge into the struggle against criminal activities, and strive to make the struggle a success in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our province's public security as soon as possible.

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES GUANGDONG RECEPTION

HK290302 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Summary] Yesterday evening the provincial CPC Committee held a film reception at the Zhudao guest house to warmly celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the Guangzhou PLA units and some retired veteran comrades got together to joyously celebrate the festival in a warm and happy atmosphere. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, provincial People's Government, provincial CPPCC, and Guangzhou City, as well as some retired veteran comrades attended the reception. Those attending included Ren Zhongyi, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Wang De, Kou Qingyan, Luo Tian, Liang Weilin, and Xu Shijie.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial COP Committee, spoke at the reception. He said: "Today the provincial CPC Committee is holding a film reception to invite veteran comrades who have retreated from the front line and some leading comrades of the PLA and local governments to joyously celebrate the festival. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, I extend my holiday greeting to all of you." He added: "Veteran comrades who have gone through the rigorous trials of revolutionary war will still play an important role in the four modernizations, whether or not they retain their leading posts. We should show concern for and respect for them. We should consult them more frequently and constantly heed their opinions on our own initiative. On festive occasions we should invite them to join a happy get-together. This is also a good way for strengthening contacts between new and old leading members and for promoting cooperation between the new and elderly cadres. I hope you will heartily enjoy today's film reception."

More than 200 people attended the film reception.

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADERS VISIT TROOPS ON BORDER

HK290702 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] On the eve of National Day, You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region; Zhang Xudeng, deputy commander of the Guangzhou Military Region; and (Li Xinliang), commander of the Guangxi Military District; paid a visit to a sentry post at (Shiou Guang) in (Batashan) Mountain, extending their regards to frontier soldiers who defend border areas of our motherland day and night.

On the eve of the festival, (Batashan) Mountain was in a clear and crisp autumn climate. With ripe bajiao bananas and green trees, it was full of life and vitality. In order to defend the motherland and let people celebrate the festival with jubilation, commanders and soldiers stationed in (Batashan) Mountain are heightening their vigilance and standing in combat readiness.

Despite hot weather, Commander You Taizhong and other leading comrades tramped over hill and dale and delightedly climbed (Batashan) Mountain, carrying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and cigarettes and sweets. They presented the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" to cadres and soldiers. Commander You Taizhong said enthusiastically: National Day is coming. On behalf of the CPC Committee and leading organizations of the Guangzhou Military Region, I extend sincere regards to you. You are on sentry duty in the border areas of the motherland day and night, making contributions to defending the motherland and to building the four modernizations, and adding brilliance to the heroic (Batashan) Mountain.

Today, we have brought you cigarettes and sweets to express our respect for you. But, what is more important is that we have brought you the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an ideological weapon and upgrade education and training to a strategic position, and strive to do various work better.

You Taizhong also encouraged the soldiers to maintain honor, carry forward glory, heighten vigilance, strenghten war preparations, and live up to the great expectations of the people throughout the country.

You Taizhong and other leading comrades also inspected the war preparation work of companies, saw silk banners and medals presented to PLA units stationed in the (Batashan) Mountain by people throughout the country, and tasted bajiao bananas grown by the soldiers. They had a very pleasant time.

All the commanders and soldiers in (Batashan) Mountain expressed their determination, saying that they will always remember the teachings of revolutionaries of the older generation, be worthy of the trust of the party and people, defend the border areas, and make new contributions to defending the motherland and the four modernizations.

#### GUANGXI NOTES FACTIONALIST INTERFERENCE IN WORK

HK290307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Report on 28 September GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Clear Away All Interference"]

[Excerpts] The article says: At a time when the region has made a good start in the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and switched to the solving of practical problems, the Central Committee has stressed that we must continue to make firm and steady progress under the guidance of the principle of steady, firm, and sound advance. The Central Committee's instructions are correct and timely.

However, recently certain people whose thinking is gravely factionalist, in particular certain quite responsible leading cadres, misinterpreted or distorted the Central Committee's instructions and blew a cold wind. This interfered with the handling of problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. They spread all kinds of erroneous sayings, babbling that the work of handling leftover problems now means making revolution while bypassing the party committees, that there have never been any successful experiences in dispatching work groups, and that things have gone too far and the brakes should be applied. Some people also spread rumors and slanders everywhere and even fabricated and spread falsehoods. This has been the main interference in the past 2 months.

Are the facts really as they describe? No. Guangxi has scored very great success since April in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. All important questions have been discussed and decided by the party committees, and there is no question whatever of making revolution while bypassing the party committees, nor of going too far and applying the brakes.

As for the dispatch of work groups, this is an issue of work method and form. The key to its success or failure lies in what line, principle, and policy a work group carries out. The land reform work teams sent in the early post-liberation period and the work groups sent in the early stage of the cooperativization movement carried out the correct line, principles, and policies, and were thus highly successful. The work group sent to handle problems left over from the Cultural Revolution has carried out the correct line, principles, and policies, and practice of the past few months has proven that it too is successful. Those people who blow a cold wind take a factionalist stand, and their words do not match the facts. As a result, the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution was greatly affected.

As a result of resolutely clearing away this interference, this cold wind has now been basically eliminated, but the cold left behind has not yet totally dispersed, and we must continue to work on this. In addition, there is also factionalist interference from another quarter. Some people babble: The force handling the leftover problems is not effective enough and should be completely reorganized. They even babble: It is now our turn to come out and take power, and so on. There are also all kinds of non-proletarian ideas, such as extreme individualism, liberalization, and so on, which have affected certain people to the extent that they cannot correctly view the work of handling leftover problems. We must also conduct education for these comrades and help them to enhance understanding.

There is nothing strange that interference of various kinds -- mainly factionalist -- should have appeared in the course of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region. This interference existed in the past; it exists now; and it will still exist in the future. This is because, as leftist ideology has not yet been eliminated, certain people are bound to have erroneous ideas of various kinds on the handling of problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Certain people of three categories who go on failing to correct their errors, including a small number of people in power who have made serious mistakes, are bound to persist in factionalism and resist our display of party spirit, for the sake of preserving their vested interests. Hence, remolding and educating them will be a rather tortuous and long-term process. By clearing away interference we mainly refer to the interference coming from these people. We must have a sufficient estimate on this point.

The difficulties in our work are also increased by comrades who made ordinary mistakes, and also certain well-intentioned comrades who do not understand the overall situation and thus are apprehensive about and come into conflict with the work of handling leftover problems, and say some improper things on account of the influence of the long period of factionalist errors in Guangxi and their lack of comprehension. We must have a sober understanding of this problem.

In order to clear away all interference, we must organize everyone to study, especially the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so as to grasp the ideological weapons, seriously distinguish the major issues of right and wrong in the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi, heighten understanding, strengthen party spirit, and eliminate factionalism. With regard to people who pursue factionalism, apart from organizing them to study and having them sum up work and enhance understanding, we must apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to educate them.

At present there is an unhealthy mood, holding that criticism must not be carried out; the moment someone is criticized, he is said to be under attack and struggle. This is an incorrect notion. Criticism and self-criticism are fine traditions of our party. It is wrong to equate criticism and self-criticism with the attacks and struggles waged during the 10 years of internal disorder. It is necessary to understand that our aim in launching criticism is to cure the sickness and save the patient, while the attacks and struggles waged during the 10 years of internal disorder were aimed at punishing people, savagely persecuting the comrades, and treating them as enemies. The two are therefore different in essence.

Of course, we have already noted, and must continue to note, that we must not repeat the erroneous leftist methods of the past.

To clear away all interference, it is also necessary to bring democracy into play, and listen to the views of all sectors. We must not regard well-intentioned views, criticisms, and suggestions as the blowing of a cold wind.

The most important thing in clearing away all interference is to do our work in a thoroughly sound way. We must seek truth from facts, seriously carry out investigation and study, verify all materials, strictly grasp the demarcation lines in policies, and solve problems in a steady and sound way.

#### WORK BEGINS ON GUANGXI RAILWAY PROJECT

HK281348 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Summary] After 6 months' preparatory work, the construction of the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad began between July and August. "The railroad will stretch southwards, span Yongning, Qinzhou, and Fangcheng Counties, and directly reach the Fangcheng Port which is about to open." Approximately 10,000 workers have been working hard along the railroad line. The masses of various nationalities along the railroad line have vigorously supported the building of the railroad, resulting in the project progressing quickly.

"The Nanning-Fangcheng railroad is a key project of the Guangxi region, which is being built with the approval of the State Council and with the joint investments of the central authority and the locality." The total length of this railroad will be 173 km, with 18 stations, 118 large, medium and small bridges, and 21 tunnels. The amount of earth and stone work will be approximately 16 million cubic meters. The amount of construction work is large and the tasks are arduous.

The Second Design Institute of the Ministry of Railways is responsible for design work and the Second Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Railways is responsible for construction work. At the end of December last year, this bureau sent approximately 10,000 workers to work at the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad line. By the middle of September, the construction of 4 stations, 9 bridges, and 11 tunnels had started. The roadbeds of some railroad sections have been built. To date, some 7,000 mu of land has been requisitioned.

#### GUANGXI RIBAO Editorial

HK281350 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Today, GUANGXI RIBAO published an editorial entitled: "Let Us All Support the Construction of the Nanning-Fangcheng Railroad."

The editorial says: With the concern and support of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the construction of a key project -- the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad project -- has begun.

The editorial says: After its completion, this railroad will connect with the Fangcheng Port, which is about to open, and the sea and land transport will be made a coordinated process. Fangcheng Port is a modernized good port, has many berths, and can handle a large volume of freight. With the railroad connection we can give full play to the role of the port. The Nanning-Fangcheng railroad is also a main line of our country's railroad network which connects the great southwest area with the coast. It will expand transportation of imported and exported goods in Fangcheng Port.

The editorial says: The building of the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad is a major task of our region's economic construction and has a bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. To do this major task well, it is necessary to have the support of all quarters.

HUBEI NOTICE ON ENDING ENTERPRISE DEFICITS

HK271454 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] At the Hubei provincial forum on industrial and communications work now in progress, the provincial economic committee and the provincial financial department issued a notice on the industrial enterprises' situation in incurring losses and the namelist of the key enterprises incurring losses throughout the province. They demanded that leaders at all levels throughout the province pay serious attention to this.

From January to August this year, 344 industrial enterprises throughout the province incurred losses, which accounted for 18.4 percent. The amount of losses reached 52.54 million yuan and was equal to 8.5 percent of the total amount of profits submitted to the state by the enterprises. Of these, 45 enterprises each incurred a loss of over 200,000 yuan. Those enterprises with losses of 36.09 million yuan, which accounted for 68.69 percent of the losses in the whole province from January to August, are:

The provincial metallurgical bureau: (Xilongshan) copper mine, (Chengdian) machinery repair plant;

The provincial coal industry department: Huangshi coal mine, (Songyi) coal mine, (Qiyue) coal mine;

The provincial machine-building department: Wuhan internal combustion engine plant, the provincial agricultural machinery hot pressing plant;

The provincial national defense industry office: Plant 9626, Plant 9611, Plant 982, Plant 949, Plant 9669;

The provincial water conservancy department: Guangji chemical works;

The provincial building material general company: the provincial cement product plant;

Wuhan City: Wuchang coking plant, Wuhan aluminum plant, Wuhan motor engine plant, Wuhan electric wire plant, the fifth Wuhan machine tool plant, Wuhan (Changhong) hosiery plant, the third Wuhan radio plant, the Wuhan semiconductor plant, the second Wuhan chemical works, Wuhan thermos flask plant, Wuhan ceramics plant, Hankou knitwear factory, Wuchang County nitrogenous fertilizer plant;

Xiaogan Prefecture: Dawu County soap factory;

Huanggang Prefecture: Qichun County (Yunshan) coal mine, Hongan County tobacco factory, Huangmei County chemical fertilizer plant;

Shashi City: Shashi paper mill, Shashi broadcasting apparatus company;

Jingzhou Prefecture: Jiangling County chemical fertilizer plant, Gonggan County chemical fertilizer plant;

Yunyang Prefecture: Yunxian County chemical fertilizer plant, Junxian County chemical fertilizer plant, Zhushan County chemical fertilizer plant;

Yichang Prefecture: (Xingjianghe) coal mine, Dangyang County cigarette factory;

Enshi Prefecture: Lichuan cigarette factory, Lichuan County salt farm;

Xianning Prefecture: Xianing County Chemical fertilizer plant, Xianning Prefecture Puqi mining bureau;

Xiangyang Prefecture: Gucheng County chemical fertilizer plant;

Xiangfan City: the second Xiangfan City chemical works.

The notice points out: At present our enterprises are confronting a serious challenge. If we do not quickly change the state of backward management and technology, poor product quality, and poor quality of enterprises, we cannot raise economic results and some enterprises cannot continue to exist.

The notice demands: All prefectures, cities, and departments must be greatly resolved to consolidate their subordinate enterprises which incur losses. Leading comrades must personally stay at grassroots units and establish the responsibility system. In particular, they must understand the situation of the above-mentioned large enterprises which incurred losses, study the way to deal with the situation, and formulate plans for turning losses into profits. We must guarantee the achievement of the aim of making over 25 percent of enterprises turn losses into profits in the whole year, which was put forward by the provincial CPC Committee at the beginning of this year. We must strive to make 30 to 40 percent of the enterprises turn losses into profits. Before the end of next year, we must ensure that no enterprises incur losses.

#### New Regulations Issued

HK271207 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] To change as quickly as possible the situation of enterprises in our province incurring losses, the provincial People's Government recently formulated certain regulations on consolidating enterprises which incur losses. The main contents of the regulations are:

1. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work of turning losses into profits. Governments at all levels must assign principal responsible persons to grasp the work of turning losses into profits and send personnel from relevant departments to set up turn-losses-into-profits groups in the consolidation-leading group offices of enterprises at all levels. Under the guidance of departments in charge, all enterprises incurring losses must work out plans for turning losses into profits and the plans will be examined and determined by the turn-losses-into-profits groups at all levels. The plans for turning losses into profits must be signed by the principal responsible persons of the enterprises and the departments in charge. Pledges must be made. An enterprise which incurs a loss of over 200,000 yuan a year must report its plan for turning losses into profits to the provincial turn-losses-into-profits group for examination and determination.

2. It is essential to analyze vigorously those enterprises which incur losses and gradually to carry out the measures for consolidating enterprises and turning losses into profits. Regarding some enterprises whose management is poor, whose consumption is high, and whose products are unmarketable and which can change their outlook in a short period, they must turn losses into profits within a specified time. Regarding enterprises which produce more products than are sold and whose products have been long kept in stock, their production must be limited and they must be consolidated. Regarding enterprises whose products are marketable but whose production cannot continue due to simple and inadequate equipment, backward technology, and equipment being out of repair for years, and regarding enterprises the quality of whose old products is inferior and whose new products cannot promptly take the place of the old products and which incur serious losses, their production must be suspended and they must be consolidated. As for enterprises which long incur serious losses, have no conditions for changing their type of production or for transformation, and incur more losses when operating than when not operating, they must be resolutely closed.

3. It is imperative to establish a responsibility system for turning losses into profits. Those who render meritorious service must be rewarded and those who make mistakes must be punished. Regarding enterprises which cannot turn losses into profits within a specified time, their secretaries and factory directors must resign of their own accord, must be dismissed, or must be employed in other capacities. Moreover, leading comrades of departments in charge must be responsible for the task of turning losses into profits in their subordinate enterprises which incur losses. They must be punished to some extent if they fail to fulfill their tasks. In the case of personnel who contribute toward the fulfillment of the task of turning losses into profits ahead of schedule and who render meritorious service, relevant departments must reward them. Personnel who are familiar with the management of factories may be selected and promoted to leading posts in enterprises in accordance with the conditions for the four modernizations. As for enterprises which fail to carry out the plans for turning losses into profits and regarding new undertakings outside the plans which incur losses, no bonuses shall be issued. Enterprises must, in accordance with state regulations, implement the financial and accounting system and report the situation in turning losses into profits. Where fraud is discovered, it is necessary to investigate and to affix the responsibility of leaders and relevant personnel of enterprises for the fraud.

#### HUBEI OFFICIAL VIEWS HUANGSHI ENTERPRISE OUTPUT

HK271504 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Excerpt] While Huang Zhizhen, provincial CPC Committee secretary and governor, was inspecting work in Huangshi City this morning, after listening to the work report of the Huangshi City CPC Committee, he put forward the guiding views on the issues of quadrupling Huangshi City's output by the end of this century. Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: Over the past few years, Huangshi City has achieved great results in its work and has greatly contributed toward the country. Although many problems still exist in Huangshi City, it has great potential and prospects. The state will build three bases of speciality steel products, nonferrous metals, and building materials in Huangshi. Huangshi abounds in mineral resources and its industrial foundation is good. It is completely possible to quadruple Huangshi City's gross industrial output value by the year 2000. While dealing with the development of local industries, Comrade Huang Zhizhen put forward several suggestions:

1. It is necessary to develop industries which have a connection to heavy industry, such as industries which serve heavy industry and industries which deal with leftover bits and pieces of heavy industrial materials.
2. It is essential to develop industries which have a connection to agriculture, such as agricultural and sideline product processing industry.
3. It is imperative to develop industries which have a connection to the people and to people's food, clothing, and livelihood.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: We cannot rely only on investment and on the increase in factory premises and equipment to increase capacity for production and to raise economic results. We must mainly rely on existing enterprises to tap potential and to carry out transformation. He said: The key to raising economic results, improving product quality, and reducing consumption of materials lies first in whether or not leading groups are willing to work and whether they know how to work. If they are willing to work, they will be enthusiastic and energetic. If they know how to work, they will be familiar with the work. Second, we must do enterprises' internal foundation work well. We must fix quotas for production and establish the responsibility system in work. We must establish various systems in management.

BEIJING STRENGTHENS COOPERATION WITH OTHER AREAS

OW271139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Beijing has sent 750 engineers and technicians in the last two years to around 90 industrial enterprises across China to make field studies and provide them with technical services, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

The paper notes that by the end of last August the city had been involved in 250 economic and technical cooperations with other parts of the country. These included interflow of goods and materials, joint production, joint management and linkage of production and marketing for mutual benefit.

Technicians from the Yili foodstuffs factory in Beijing have helped a sugar refinery in Inner Mongolia's Chifeng City improve its technological processes, so that its output value last year was 51 percent and profits turned over to the state 87.5 percent more than in 1979.

Beijing has signed with other areas agreements on the purchase of some 20 medicinal materials, and brought in some 1,000 tons of crude drugs each year.

Last year the city increased the output value of its traditional Chinese medicine production to 100 million yuan (50 million U.S. dollars), a 79 percent increase over 1979, and the amount of such medicine transported to other places in the country was doubled.

Beijing has also started joint corporations with the relevant drug departments in the Xiamen, Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones.

Moreover Beijing University, Qinghua University and nine other institutions of higher learning in the city help with the advanced training of teachers for nine universities and colleges in Inner Mongolia, and the Beijing Opera School helps train art students for this autonomous region, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says.

CPPCC INVESTIGATING GROUP CONCLUDES NEI MONGGOL VISIT

SK290534 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] After completing its preliminary investigation in Nei Monggol Region, the national CPPCC Committee north China investigation group left Hohhot for Shanxi Province on 27 September.

During its stay in Hohhot the investigation group heard briefings given by the regional CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee on how they implemented policies and held forums of nonparty vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee and members of the national CPPCC Committee, of regional CPPCC Committee members from the ballad-singing and religious circles, and of CPPCC Committee members who are responsible persons of democratic parties and high-ranking intellectuals. The investigation group investigated all fields to understand how the nonparty personages of the national CPPCC Committee and the regional CPPCC Committee implement policies.

The investigation group held that since the third plenary session, Nei Monggol Region has implemented policies very rapidly and has done a great deal of work with remarkable achievements, playing a good part in promoting unity, stability and the four modernizations. Judging from the results of the investigation, most of the nonparty personages of the national CPPCC Committee and the regional CPPCC Committee have done a fairly good job in their work and have given full play to their expertise. Many policies which should be implemented have been implemented. However, their work is not balanced enough. There are problems left from the past waiting to be solved.

For this reason (Wang Taoxiang), head of the investigation group, and (Yuan Xhizhu) and (Li Hongfan), deputy heads, offered suggestions to the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and relevant departments before leaving Hohhot. They urged that efforts be made to classify problems voiced by the people into categories and solve them one by one. Problems which cannot be solved by the region should be reported to the central authorities. Propaganda and education on united front policies should be strengthened.

When the investigation group left Hohhot, Comrades Liu Guiqian, (Shi Shengrong), Wang Zaitian, (Wu-li-geng), and Han Ming saw it off at the railway station.

#### NEI MONGGOL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS TEA PARTY

SK290334 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 27 September, the regional CPPCC Committee held a tea party to warmly mark the 34th anniversary of the PRC'S founding. Leading comrades of the regional party, government and army organs, including Liu Guiqian, Cai Ying, Zhou Beifeng, (Shi Shengrong), Chen Bingyu, (Wu-li-geng), Na-qin-shuang-he-er, Yang Lingde, Han Ming, (Li Shuyuan), and (Yun Zhaoguang) as well as standing committee members and members of the national CPPCC Committee who are staying in Hohhot, members of the regional CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of various democratic parties, some experts, scholars, professors, patriotic personages from all walks of life, returned Overseas Chinese, compatriots of Taiwan nationality, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and responsible comrades of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the counsellor's office and the research Institute of Culture and History, totaling some 200 persons, attended the tea party.

Some old comrades who have been working for a long time in Nei Monggol, including Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhangshan, Wu Daping and Wang Haishan, were also invited to the tea party.

The tea party was presided over by (Shi Shengrong), chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee. Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, gave a warm speech. He extended heartfelt respects and festive greetings to all comrades present at the tea party and the people of various nationalities from all walks of life who have worked hard to contribute to the four modernizations on behalf of the regional CPC Committee.

#### NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE ADDRESSES WRITERS' MEETING

SK281358 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] In a speech delivered at the autonomous regional representatives' meeting of members of the Chinese Writers Association, Comrade Bu He stated: The glorious and bounden task undertaken by literary and art workers today and for a certain period to come is to do a good job in introducing and disseminating the region's situation and in enhancing the morale of the people of various nationalities throughout the region so that they can work with one heart and one mind to fulfill the grand targets set forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

On the morning of 27 September, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, visited the members of the Chinese Writers Association who are working in the region. During his visit he stated: The autonomous region has vast territory and abundant resources and also has grand prospects for development. Of its natural resources, coal reserves account for about one-third of the total national reserves. The reserves in Baiyunebo are second to none in the world. The acreage of forest cover has reached more than 200 million mu. The region has vast pastoral areas and its nationality industries have begun to take shape.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the regional CPC Committee has scored marked achievements in resolving various false and trumped-up cases, actively introducing various production contracting systems, consolidating public security, dealing blows at various crimes and in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations by leading the broad masses of cadres and the people to earnestly implement the party's various policies. All literary art workers including writers, poets and critics have earnestly studied the region's new situation and have wholeheartedly introduced and disseminated the region's new situation in the manner of seeking truth from facts. They have enhanced the morale of the people of various nationalities throughout the region to work with one heart and one mind in striving to fulfill the grand targets set forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

In summing up the experience gained by the region in literary and art work, Comrade Bu He stated: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region has achieved rapid development in science, education, culture and public health. Literary and art circles have created a number of better works. Some have been given awards by the national authorities. Happily, the region has turned out a large number of middle-aged and young writers over the past few years. They have reinforced the contingent of Marxist-Leninist literary and art workers. However, we should not be satisfied that the regional literary and art front has not committed serious errors and we should continuously make efforts in work. We should note that in the region's literary and art work, opera creation is weak. In particular, the creation of television programs and films should be doubly strengthened. It is necessary to turn out more and better works so as to meet the increasing daily requirements of the people's spiritual and cultural life.

Comrade Bu He stated: To the above-mentioned end, literary and art workers should earnestly study and vigorously master the method of taking Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a guide in engaging in literary and art creation. It is necessary for literary and art workers to go deep into practical life, to widen their field of vision and to further increase types and forms of literary and art creation. This means that our literary and art works should not only actually reflect the life of various circles, but also should intervene and guide the people's life.

In conclusion, Comrade Bu He urged comrades in the literary and art circles to further do a good job in maintaining unity among them, among the various nationalities, between cadres and the masses, between veteran and young cadres, and among units on the same front and units of various types of literature and art. He stated: In successfully maintaining unity within the party, it is necessary to take criticism and self-criticism as the weapon to correct the wrong and uphold the right so as to further bring prosperity to our literary and art undertakings.

#### LI LIGONG ADDRESSES FORUM IN SHANXI 1 SEP

SK241026 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 September Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Zhang Jianmin, Yan Wuhong, Bai Qingcai and Zhang Weiqing held a forum on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government to warmly welcome the provincial delegates who had attended the national rally to commend advanced units in developing collective and individual economic units to employ urban youths. They expressed the hope that all delegates would be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, play their role as backbone cadres in developing the province's collective and individual economic units, and win greater successes.

Comrade Li Ligong delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. He said: Developing collective and individual economic units is our party's long-term strategic policy and diversifying the economy with various economic forms conforms with our country's actual situation and the law governing economic development. Judging from our province's actual situation, the collective and individual economic units have played a significant role in the national economy. At present our province has 7,700-odd collective economic units with more than 240,000 workers. The industrial output value totaled 208 million yuan and the income from work amounted to nearly 80 million yuan. The business volume of commercial, catering and service units came to 320 million yuan and the total amount of profits reached 49 million yuan. The development of the collective and individual economic units has contributed greatly to enlivening the economy, making daily life convenient, and booming the market. They have become a force not to be ignored in our province's economy. However, there are still old and outworn concepts in society, hindering the development of the collective and individual economies. Some persons say that engaging in collective economy and doing self-employed work is "not an employment." Some even hold that it is just a kind of "temporary arrangement," or a "transitional method." Youths are not willing to participate in such work and their parents also do not want them to go. Some leading cadres even held that it is not a "long-term plan." All these viewpoints are wrong. All economic units, whether state-owned, collectively-owned or self-employed, are components of the socialist economy and are aimed at developing socialism. All undertakings that contribute to making the country prosperous and strong and making the livelihood of the people convenient are glorious and they will have vitality and a bright future. Comrades engaging in collective and individual economies must try to make a good showing, give full play to their strong points, keep their own business characteristics, and make greater contributions to the state and the people so as to change some people's view of underestimating the collective and individual economies with their own practice.

Comrade Li Ligong said: Our government and economic departments must actively support and help in developing the collective and individual economies. Judging from the present situation, our province's collective and individual economic units are inadequate and their development is still far from enough. The number of individual economic units, in particular, is too few. On the one hand, there is work in society which the masses need to carry out but nobody wants to do; on the other hand, there are lots of educated youths awaiting jobs. Encouraging, leading, and supporting these jobless youths to engage in collective and self-employed work which society needs is one of the important works which party committees and governments at all levels should attend to.

Comrade Li Ligong said in conclusion: Our leadership organs and departments at all levels must open avenues for vigorously developing the collective and individual economic units, make things convenient for them, and help them solve problems in supply of goods, worksites, materials supply, and loans. Efforts must be made to simplify procedures for handling affairs and must not make procedures complicated at every level. Extraction of unwarranted extra fees, the practice of "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources" and the act of creating difficulties and extorting money from collective and individual economic units are not permitted. Violators must be strictly dealt with. Propaganda departments, including the press and radio broadcasting units, must actively publicize the party's relevant principles and policies, the advantage of collective and individual economic units, and the advanced exemplary cases and experience emerging from these units, and they must create a powerful public opinion to effectively promote prosperous development of all undertakings.

At the end of the forum, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government presented gifts to seven comrades who had not gone to Beijing to attend the commendation rally.

FOREIGNERS INVITED TO TIANJIN TRADE TALKS

OW221137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tianjin, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Business people from Europe, Japan, Southeast Asia, the United States as well as Hong Kong and Macao have been invited to attend trade talks in Tianjin from October 4 to 14, according to Hou Yigang, director of Tianjin's Committee on Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The city, a major industrial center in north China, will discuss with foreign firms on technology and equipment importation to upgrade factories producing textiles, machinery electronic equipment, chemicals, metals and building material. The city plans to use 200 million U.S. dollars this year for this purpose.

Discussion will also be held on joint venture, co-production, compensation trade, contracting for overseas construction projects, labor service and economic and technical cooperation and exchange.

An exhibition of products will be held during the talks.

The trade talks is sponsored by the Tianjin's General Foreign Trade Corporation, International Economic and Technical Cooperation Corporation, Economic Development Corporation, International Trust and Investment Corporation and the Trust and Consulting Company of the Tianjin branch of the Bank of China.

Tianjin has since 1979 imported technology and equipment valued at 270 million U.S. dollars.

TIANJIN CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

SK250346 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Seventh Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee held its fourth meeting on 24 September. The meeting relayed and discussed the guidelines of the second Standing Committee session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, adopted various resolutions and approved the namelist of leaders and deputy leaders of the work group of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee and some appointments for the organs of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee.

The meeting was chaired by Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee. Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting called on all members of the municipal CPPCC committees, all democratic parties, people's groups, nonparty personages, and patriotic figures of all circles to go into further action and make the greatest efforts to study Deng Xiaoping's selected works in down-to-earth and penetrating manner, to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the second Standing Committee session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, to hold high the banner of patriotism, to develop and promote the great unity and the great unification of the Chinese nation, and to make new contributions to completing all present tasks for Tianjin's production and work.

Also present at the meeting were Wang Enhui, Zhu Ziqiang, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, He Zongqian, and Liao Canhui, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; (Lin Qing), director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal CPC Committee; Wu Tingqiu, Standing Committee member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee who were staying in Tianjin; and responsible persons of various democratic parties and the federation of industrialists and businessmen in Tianjin.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON DRY LAND FARMING

SK281411 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held an on-the-spot meeting on dry land farming in Zhaozhou County from 25 to 27 September.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out at today's meeting: Planting trees, cultivating and improving grassland, accumulating water to retain soil moisture, developing animal husbandry, reforming the work system, giving full play to mechanized farming and solving problems in dry land farming is an important breakthrough in the course of applying scientific methods to develop farming following a great change in the relations of agricultural production. It is a major strategic measure for accelerating the building of agricultural bases in the province.

Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and some 200 responsible comrades of prefectures and counties and of farm administrative bureaus visited (Chaoyang) Commune in Zhaozhou County where the people did a good job in accumulating water to retain soil moisture, making farm manure to enrich the land, reforming the work system and reaping bumper harvests successively. They also visited a grassland experimental station in Zhaozhou County where such work as improving grassland and cultivating grain and grass on a rotational basis is being carried out. They exchanged experience in carrying out dry land farming.

Our province's arid and semi-arid areas cover some 30 counties and cities, with 66 million mu of dry fields which account for half of the province's farmland. Through a protracted practice in production, the broad masses of peasants in our province have proceeded from reality, inherited our country's fine traditions in agriculture, gradually explored experience in rationally using, maintaining, and regenerating natural resources, improving ecological environment, reforming the work system and carrying out water storage-type farming. The experience of (Keshan) farm and other units in (Chaoyang) Commune, Zhaozhou County, shows that adopting a comprehensive measure emphasizing water accumulation to retain soil moisture to carry out farming in arid and semi-arid lands in order to achieve a stable and high yield of grain is possible.

In his speech, Li Lian pointed out: To do a good job in dry land farming in our province, first of all, leaders at all levels must conscientiously study the important speech of the central leading comrades delivered at the north China dry land farming work conference, raise ideology and understanding, and extensively publicize dry land farming to the masses by using exemplary cases and demonstrations so that such work will become voluntary action of cadres and the masses. Second, we must conduct investigations and research in counties, know the real situation of natural resources, sum up experiences in carrying out dry land production, map up plans for developing mountainous areas, and formulate a comprehensive development plan. Third, we must give full play to the role of agrotechnicians, organize relevant scientific research units to carry out joint research in various fields, and strive to publicize dry land farming technique to all households. Fourth, we must mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses by using policies, encourage them to integrate land cultivation with utilization, promote all forms of contract systems in developing farming, and further implement the policies on designating barren hills and lands, charcoal forest areas, private hills and forage grass cultivation areas. Fifth, leading comrades at all levels must take the lead in improving arid areas. At present, we must adopt administrative measures to implement these policies. While mapping out plans effort must be made to carry out plowing, to level land and to apply fertilizer to land during autumn, conduct training courses on carrying out rotational farming in autumn and winter, attend to afforestation, prepare saplings for planting, readjust the farming distribution of drought-resistant crops and the distribution of drought-resistant and early-ripening crop varieties, and make good preparations for improving grassland.

At the meeting Li Lian said: We must explicitly announce that contracts for responsibility fields will remain unchanged for a long time. Localities where people have not asked for a change in their responsibility fields must not rashly change the contracts. Such contracts must remain unchanged for at least 5 years. He said: During this year's autumn and winter period we must sum up experience in carrying out agricultural responsibility systems, continue to stabilize and improve all forms of output related contract responsibility systems, fix the land for commune members by contracts on a long-term basis so as to enable households to apply fertilizer and to exert efforts to integrate land utilization with cultivation.

Li Lian said: We must promote all forms of grassland protection, management, improvement, and regeneration as we promote the agricultural responsibility systems in the beginning of this year, designate grasslands and contract them out to peasants. Licences should be issued to peasants who cultivate grasslands. We must explicitly announce that grasslands will be used by the contract households on a long-term basis and they may inherit utilization rights.

#### JILIN HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK281422 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee held a provincial organizational work conference in Changchun from 19 to 27 September. The conference set forth the following major tasks for organizational work for some time to come: Resolutely implement the principle of four requirements on cadres; continue to successfully readjust leading bodies at all levels; successfully build the third echelon in both quality and quantity; regularize cadres training; conscientiously reform the cadre system and do a good job in party consolidation preparation and in building grassroots organizations.

Comrade Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference. He stressed: To build up the cadres contingent, particularly leading bodies, in accordance with the requirements for being more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent is the core of the party's organizational line in the new period and is a task of prime importance. It is an important organizational guarantee for accomplishing the socialist four modernizations. We should proceed from the party's cause to unswervingly implement the party's organizational line in the new period, eliminate the influences of various erroneous ideas and, with a spirit of reform, do a solid job in reforming the cadre system, building the third echelon and improving the quality of the cadres contingent. In this way we can continuously promote the work of enabling leading bodies at all levels and the cadres contingent to better meet the four requirements and can accelerate and ensure the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

The conference relayed and worked out ways to implement the guidelines of the national organizational work forum sponsored by the party Central Committee, conscientiously studied central leading comrades' speeches and relevant documents and, in line with actual conditions, studied and defined the tasks and measures for our province's organizational work. The conference also heard and discussed a report delivered by Wang Xianjin, Standing Committee member and Organization Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, entitled: "Some Opinions on Implementing the Guidelines of the National Organizational Work Forum."

The conference noted: The principle of the four requirements on the cadres contingent as set forth by the party Central Committee conforms to the actual conditions of our province.

We should continue to eliminate leftist ideas, resolve the issues on respecting knowledge and respecting competent personnel, move away from the metaphysical viewpoint of demanding perfection and the outworn concept of stressing seniority, correctly understand and treat young cadres, adopt a new cadre selection method of following the mass line and widening the field of vision to discover competent personnel instead of the old handicraft method and the old practice of making cadre selection a mystery, eradicate the force of the habit of following the beaten path and be promoters to the reform of the cadre system.

The conference noted: In the course of readjusting leading bodies, some veteran cadres have retreated or will retreat soon from the first line. These cadres are a valuable asset of the party and the people. They have fairly rich practical experiences and leadership ability. We should fully affirm their spirit of putting the great cause of the four modernizations above everything else and voluntarily stepping down from leading posts and abnegating the opportunity for promotion. In the meantime we should make good arrangements for them so that they can continue to play their positive role at new posts.

The conference stressed: To achieve the four requirements on the cadres contingent is not only a task for organization departments but an important task for the whole party. It calls for the attention of the whole party, especially the personal attention of principal leading comrades of party committees. While further improving themselves, organization departments and cadres in charge of organizational work throughout the province should have new ideas, new methods, and creative work to truly undertake the great project of enabling leading bodies and the cadres contingent to attain the four requirements.

Attending the conference were more than 300 organization department directors of various city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county party committees, personnel office directors of various provincial departments, committees, sections and bureaus and organization department directors of universities and colleges and large enterprises and establishments.

#### JILIN IMPROVES OIL SEED PROCUREMENT PRICES

SK291053 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial People's Government will enforce new measures at the beginning of procuring oil-bearing seeds this year, in which the government plans to procure oil seeds at proportional prices.

According to the situation prevailing in oil seed production over the past few years and in line with the principle of paying simultaneous attention to the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals, the government will procure 40 percent of the purchase quota of sunflower seed, peanut and sesame from peasants at fixed prices, and 60 percent at increased prices of above-quota procurement. However, this new measure will not be applied for procuring the seeds of bowstring hemp, perilla, flax and shiny-leaved yellowhorn. They will be procured at fixed prices. But, producers of these seeds may sell them on a free basis. As for seeds of edible oil, which will be procured by the state from the state agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery farms, from the state organs, enterprises, establishments and units, and from schools and the PLA units, the government will uphold the principle of procuring them at fixed prices.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI ON STRENGTHENING POLITICAL WORK

HK281006 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Summary] The provincial work conference for political and ideological work among workers and staff members held a rally yesterday afternoon. It was presided over by Jia Zhijie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

In his speech at the rally, Secretary Li Ziqi called on the province's party organizations to spare no efforts to grasp political and ideological work and to raise it to a new level.

After speaking on the good situation in both the political and economic fields in the province, Comrade Li Ziqi said: "During their recent inspection tour in Xinjiang, Qinghai, and our province, leading comrades of the central authorities pointed out that by the end of this century and at the beginning of the next one, the focus of our national construction is bound to be shifted to the northwest. This is an important strategic plan formulated by the party Central Committee for our national construction. Gansu is the link to the northwest. For this reason we have to do our work much better and achieve much greater progress. In the march of opening up the strategic base -- the northwest -- the tasks imposed on the shoulders of the broad sections of the workers in Gansu are very glorious but arduous. The party Central Committee is now giving wide publicity to the opening up of the northwest and calling on people with lofty ideals to take an active part in this undertaking. We must take the initiative in assuming the task of opening up and building the northwest. We workers and comrades who engage in political work in Gansu must make greater contributions to this task. In considering and viewing all problems, we must approach them from the high plane of the task to promote our present work in all endeavors.

"In analyzing the problems baffling the province's enterprises, Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out that enterprises throughout the country now face a new challenge and are confronted with the task of improving their quality and achieving better economic results. The challenge ringing to the enterprises of our Gansu Province is more tremendous and the task ahead of us is more pressing. In improving the quality of enterprises, we must first enhance the quality of personnel. This demands that we strengthen political and ideological work among the workers and staff members with an effort to deepen their understanding of ideals, conviction, and prospects, to solve the problem of properly handling the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual and the relationship between ideological work and distribution according to work. We must build up a contingent of workers with ideals, good morality, good education, and good discipline. We must advocate communism and collectivism and oppose bourgeois liberalization and feudalism. We must successfully carry out political and ideological work in the economic field.

"In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out: At present there is a universal phenomena of ignoring organization and discipline and practicing individualism among the workers and staff members of some enterprises. All these have resulted from insufficiency of political and ideological work by the CPC committees of these enterprises and slackness of leading bodies." Speaking on the problem of carrying out political and ideological work in enterprises, Comrade Li Ziqi said: "If some enterprises fail to solve their problems or are unable to solve them in the ideological field, their directors and secretaries are likely to be removed from their posts and are not allowed to assume leading posts in other units. In carrying out political and ideological work we must proceed from actual conditions to solve concrete problems. We should not indulge in loud and empty talk without solving practical problems. We must integrate theory with practice with a view to solving practical problems which arise from the workers and staff members. Only by so doing will it be possible for us to have a definite object in view in political and ideological work.

"At present we must pay special attention to strengthening education in observing organizational discipline and fostering the concept of the party. We must oppose and check the tendency of liberalization among a small number of workers and staff members. And we must educate them to uphold voluntarily the four basic principles and to love their enterprises, the party, the state, and socialism.

"Comrade Li Ziqi also said: In appraising the work of the CPC committee of an enterprise, we must not only judge it from economic results, managerial level, and fulfillment of state plans, but we must also judge it from the ideological level and work attitude of workers and staff members of the enterprise. Without grasping political and ideological work, attaching importance to economic work only is out of the question. We must pay special attention to carrying out ideological education among young workers."

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI VIEWS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OW270501 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] In a talk to this station's reporter in connection with the study and implementation of the guidelines expounded by Comrade Hu Yaobang while inspecting northwest China, Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region party committee, said recently that to bring Ningxia's advantages into play and be well prepared for the development of northwest China, we must emancipate our minds even further, implement the party's agricultural policies, integrate agricultural and forestry production with animal husbandry, and build the areas irrigated by water from the Huanghe into a base producing marketable grain, food products, sugar crops, livestock and seeds of the matrimony vine, and build the mountainous areas in southern Ningxia into woodlands and bases producing livestock products and oil-bearing crops.

Li Xuezhi added that the development and utilization of energy would also be intensified by building a large thermopower plant, and that active efforts would be made to build small-scale hydroelectric power stations to tap the Huanghe's water resources.

He stressed: We will continue to implement the party's policies for intellectuals in order to encourage them to cherish Ningxia and settle in the frontier areas. We welcome scientists, technicians, and specialists in various other fields to take part in the development of Ningxia and contribute their talents and wisdom to the building of northwest China.

PAPER CARRIES BANYUETAN ARTICLE ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

HK290521 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 p 2

["Special Feature" column article by BANYUETAN International Editing Division: "Fifteen Issues in China's Foreign Policy (Part 1)" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /1. How should we understand the general principle of "opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace"?

Answer: This principle can be summed up in three points: 1) The source of the tense and turbulent situation in the present world is contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers. In order to safeguard world peace, it is necessary to oppose hegemonism. 2) Independently and with the initiative in our hands, we determine our stand in accordance with the rights and wrongs of the issues themselves. We have a sense of principle. 3) In order to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, it is necessary to support the peoples of various countries in their just struggle against hegemonism.

/2. What principles should we adhere to in handling our relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union?

Answer: In dealing with the United States and the Soviet Union we adhere to three principles: 1) China persists in opposing hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers; 2) China is ready to open dialogues with them and, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, to preserve and develop our relations with them; and 3) There are still obstacles in Sino-Soviet and Sino-U.S. relations, but the obstacles do not come from the Chinese side. We do not refuse to open dialogue because of our opposition to hegemonism; neither do we give up our opposition to hegemonism because of the dialogues.

/3. What is the main obstacles to the development of Sino-U.S. relations?

Answer: The main obstacles is the Taiwan issue. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979, the United States has violated the principles of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations by approving the "Taiwan Relations Act" and, on the basis of this act, selling arms to Taiwan. This constitutes interference in China's internal affairs. In the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued on 17 August 1982, the U.S. Government promised that in its future arms sales to Taiwan it would not exceed, either quantitatively or qualitatively, the supply level reached in the last few years after the establishment of diplomatic relations, would reduce it year by year, and would finally stop arms sales to Taiwan altogether. Facts show, however, that it has gone back on its word, and this has affected the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

/4. The U.S. Commerce Department has finally announced that it will relax its export restrictions on technological transfer to China and upgrade China from the P group to the V group. How do we look at this issue?

Answer: The United States has somewhat changed its discriminatory practice toward China on the export of technology. We express our welcome for this. It is hoped that the U.S. Government will put this decision into effect, thus leading to substantive changes in U.S. export controls toward China and benefiting the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

/5. What are the main obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations?/

Answer: There are three obstacles. The Soviet Union continuously supports Vietnam in occupying Kampuchea by armed force, thus seriously threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia and China. The Soviet Union has directly occupied Afghanistan, a neighboring country to the west of China. On the Sino-Soviet border and in the Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union still deploys a large number of troops, which constitutes a threat to China. Since last year the vice foreign affairs ministers of China and the Soviet Union have held two rounds of consultations, but no breakthrough has been made and the three main obstacles still exist. The two countries will continue to hold consultations in the future. Recently, the trade and personnel contacts between both parties increased to some extent, but their significance is limited. We hope for the normalization of relations between the two countries because this is beneficial to the peoples of both countries and to world peace.

/6. How do we look at the present Sino-Japanese relations?/

Answer: In the contacts between China and Japan, an unprecedentedly excellent situation characterized by active participation of both the government bodies and mass organizations, unimpeded channels, diversified forms, and extensive scope has emerged. At the third Sino-Japanese intergovernmental meeting held recently, both parties unanimously agreed to carry out political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological exchange and cooperation in the future on a more extensive scope and in a more deepgoing way. They also planned to step up contacts between the Chinese and Japanese youths. China and Japan will be friendly to each other from generation to generation.

On 15 August this year, which was the 38th anniversary of the surrender of the Japanese imperialists, 15 Japanese cabinet ministers visited the Yasukuni shrine and "paid their respects" to the dead of the aggressive war. This has aroused strong reactions in Japan and in other Asian countries and should merit our attention.

/7. How do we look at the East European countries, including Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and Bulgaria?/

Answer: In the past 30-odd years since the end of World War II, these countries have attained notable achievements in socialist construction, and the living standards of the peoples have also been markedly raised. In recent years, like many other countries in the world, they have also been confronted, in varying degrees, with economic difficulties and some other social problems. At present they are adopting vigorous measures to solve their problems. We hope they will attain new achievements. Recently, our trade with these countries increased to some extent and we hope to continue to develop our relations with them.

PAPER SCORES VISIT BY UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL

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[Editorial: "Mr Luce Departed Yesterday Evening"]

[Text] Mr Luce departed yesterday evening. He stayed 5 days in Hong Kong. Having observed what he said and did, it is now possible to analyze why he came.

Looking back, this visit to Hong Kong by this under secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office with responsibility for Hong Kong affairs was in itself a composite part of the British Government's vigorous playing of the "public opinion card" on the question of the future of Hong Kong. His statement and replies to questions given at the press conference in the government information services office yesterday evening amounted in fact to a self-revelation.

Mr Luce announced that "in order to learn as much as possible about the feelings of the people of Hong Kong at this time in the history of Hong Kong," he had "heard the views of a very broad cross-section of the community of Hong Kong." Was that really so?

Although he has undertaken many activities during these past few days and contacted a considerable number of people, the scope of his contacts mainly consisted of organs deployed and controlled by the Hong Kong British authorities for many years; afterwards, to serve as a foil, he contacted a number of social groups and cultural units. It is doubtful whether he genuinely heard the views of a very broad cross-section of the community of Hong Kong.

There is basis for this doubt. That is because Mr Luce put forward a new "theory." This was, in his words, "it is to my mind of the utmost importance that we should maintain mutual trust and mutual confidence between the British Government and the people of Hong Kong," and "no one should be in any doubt of the determination of the British Government."

Hong Kong has over 5 million inhabitants, over 90 percent of whom are Chinese compatriots. The whole world knows to whom these compatriots belong. Mr Luce's statement that it is of the utmost importance that mutual trust and mutual confidence be maintained between the British Government and the people of Hong Kong naturally means that there has long been mutual trust and mutual confidence between the two. Herein lies the newness of this "theory."

For over a century Britain dispatched colonial officials to rule Hong Kong. It was only under the pounding of the tide of the times after World War II that Britain switched to a new method in recent years; former governor Maclehoze and the present governor Youde were dispatched by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. This is a fact, yet Mr Luce had the gall to erase the myriad flesh-and-blood ties between the 5 million people of Hong Kong and the motherland and its people, and actually wanted the people of Hong Kong to put their confidence in the determination of the British Government. What is this other than deliberate misleading of the public?

If Mr Luce came all this way to Hong Kong to get what he wanted and find some so-called "public opinions" convenient for further playing the "public opinion card," and to regard these "opinions" as the views of the entire community of Hong Kong, then this will obviously do nothing to spur the Sino-British talks.

In their recent statements, Under-Secretary Luce and certain other figures have mentioned many times some recent remarks of the Chinese Government, holding that these violate the principle of keeping the negotiations confidential. Up to now, however, what in fact has China revealed of the contents of the talks? These people have been unable to cite any specific example, nor could they.

It is a fact that Chinese officials have recently made some remarks, but most of these reiterated China's consistent stand and demanded that those concerned act in a sensible and cooperative way. If it is held that these remarks hurt certain people, then they were just firm expressions of "plain speaking that sovereignty and administrative power cannot be separated;" there was nothing confidential about them.

Sovereignty, including administrative power, over Hong Kong belongs to China, and the 5 million people there are Chinese compatriots. This is an ironclad fact. These facts have long been settled, and Britain's "public opinion card" strategy cannot yield anything. If Mr Luce really came here to play this card, the words "this has been a worthwhile trip" cannot be used to sum up his eastern journey.

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